SPECIAL WORK ISSUE

CITY ON A HILL

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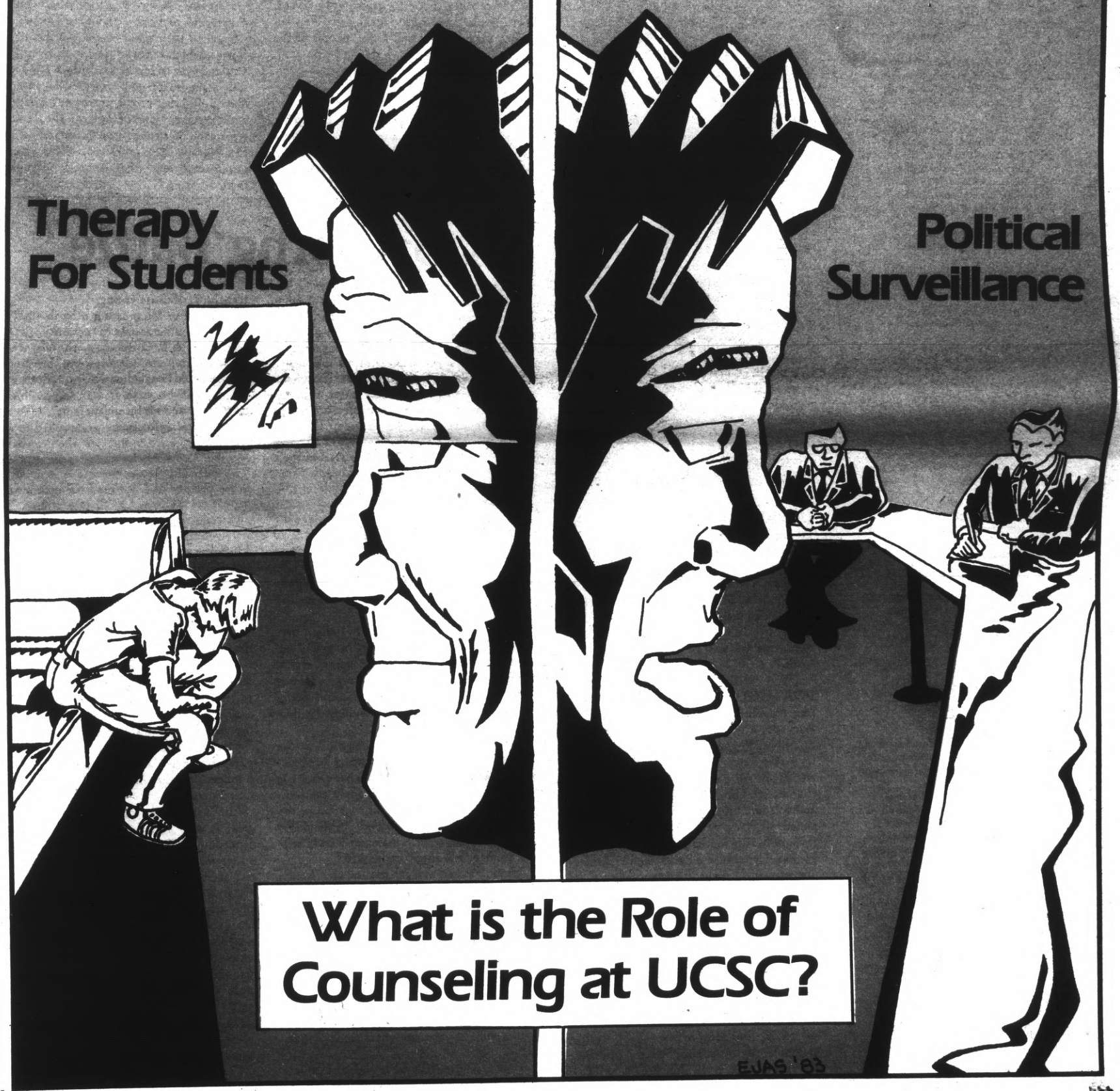

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GAU

"The people must have something good to read on a Sunday."

—The Clash

NEWS ON THE MARCH

DUKE AND WATT ON THE OUTS: Governor George Deukmejian's environmental secretary Gordon Duffy issued the first criticism from the state administration US Interior Secretary James Watt's plan to make available 2,000,000 acres of oil leases off the coast of California. Duffy, in a letter to Watt released to the press, said that sea life, fishing, and air quality could be threatened by the Watt plan. Duffy also said that the drilling could "overburden the state's oil refining capacity." Duffy asked Watt to delete some 73 tracts off the coast, including leases near Morro Bay and Santa Maria that are homes for endangered species, such as sea otters and other wildlife.

BUSTER CRABBE DIES: Former Olympic gold medalist and star of the serial *Flash Gordon* Buster Crabbe died Saturday at his home in Scottsdale, Arizona. Crabbe, who with typical modesty said that his acting ability "rose to the point of incompetence and then leveled off" starred in a number of serials, the most famous being "Flash Gordon," a Yale football champion spirited off to defend the world against Emperor Ming the Merciless. Crabbe was 75.

HEADLINE OF THE WEEK: Santa Cruz *Express,* April 21, 1983: DEATH GOES SHOPPING AT MISSION AND BAY. Good article, but *really...*

FOAT RETURNED TO LOUISIANA: NOW leader Ginny Foat was extradited to Louisiana Tuesday to stand trial for a murder committed 18 years ago. Foat is expected to be let out on bail when she is arraigned in New Orleans on a charge that she and her husband killed a patron at a bar they owned. Foat's ex-husband John Sidote turned state's evidence on her in exhange for immunity. Foat, who maintains her innocence, is expected to stand trial in four to five months.

UPS AND DOWNS: Secretary of State George Schultz said Tuesday that he was ready to shuttle between Israel and Lebanon as long as necessary to conclude an agreement to withdraw Israeli troops from Lebanon. Asked if he wouldn't mind engaging in a "shuttle diplomacy," he said, "Oh, sure, I'm prepared to do whatever is necessary by way of movement back and forth."

PORTUGUESE RETURNS: "They're like traveling salesmen," said Jose Maia Azevedo, a taxi driver in Oporto, Portugal, describing Portuguese politicians in his country's tenth election in nine years. "They're always arguing over who's got the better merchandise." The elections, held on the ninth anniversary of the day left-wing army officers ended 48 years of dictatorship, resulted in favor of Mario Soares and the Socialist Party. However, because Soares didn't receive a majority of the votes, his party will be forced to align with a party to his right, most likely the Socialist Democratic Party.

A LONG STORY: Representative Clarence D. Long (D-MD), head of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, said that he would not announce his vote to support Reagan's $60 million request for additional aid to El Salvador before speaking with members of the subcommittee. However, after speaking with the president of El Salvador Alvaro Magnana, during meetings at the beginning of last week, Long described Magnana as "a capable and cultivated man with a firm sense of morality," though he compared the recent performance of El Salvador's military forces to a "wet noodle."

THE KREMLIN LETTER: Fifth grader Samantha Smith from Manchester, Maine, received a two-and-a-half page response letter from Yuri Andropov on Monday. Andropov, answered her question, "Why do you want to conquer the whole world, or at least our country?" Andropov replied, "We want peace. We have a lot to do: grow grain, build, invent, write books, and make space flights. We want peace for ourselves and for all people of the planet, for our own kids and for you, Samantha."

THEY SAVED HITLER'S DIARY: Amid doubts and mega-million dollar deals from corporate journalists throughout the western world, *Stern* magazine announced Friday that it had acquired 60 volumes of Adolph Hitler's diaries. The 60 notebooks, which are currently being held in a Swiss bank, were discovered after three years of detective work, the West German magazine claimed. *Stern* began printing excerpts from the find last weekend; *Newsweek,* which featured passages from the diaries in this week's issue, reportedly offered *Stern* $3 million for the American rights to the diaries.

However, there are still severe doubts as to the authenticity of the documents. Hugh Trevor-Roper, a world reknowned Hitlerologist and staff member of the *Sunday Times* of London, told the New York *Times* Tuesday that he was not sure that the diaries were genuine, and that the London newspaper had suspended their plans to publish them. The diaries, which range in time span from 1932 until the time of Hitler's suicide in 1945, present some surprising revisions to accepted theory of Hitler's conduct. In one passage, he deplores the violence against the Jews on Krystalnacht, in another he writes admiringly of Neville Chamberlain, "He nearly outsmarted me, that smoothie Englishman..."

"A Bruising Battle"

Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer's attempt to censure the Privilege and Tenure (P&T) Committee received a stinging rebuke Wednesday from the Academic Senate. Sinsheimer had written a letter to the entire UCSC faculty that questioned the legitimacy of the P&T Committee. The letter attacked the committee's report on professor Nancy Shaw's tenure case, which ruled that his denial of Shaw's tenure was invalid because he acted with political bias. The committee's findings overruled the chancellor's decision and placed Shaw's fate in the hands of UC President David Saxon.

The Senate, in their first meeting since the chancellor's letter was circulated, voted 80 to 23 (with 22 abstentions) in favor of a motion that "reaffirms its confidence in the Committee on Privilege and Tenure and recognizes its crucial role in the defense of faculty rights."

The motion was introduced by politics professor David Thomas "and the gang of 27" (a partial list of professors who supported it) over the objection of astronomy professor John Faulkner, who said it would bring "danger to this body" by inciting "public brawling."

"Once again," Thomas began, "to the astonishment of many, the outrage of some, and the sadness of others, the chancellor has chosen to publicly, gratuitously, and insultingly attack an important segment of the constituency." Thomas added, "Should this attack succeed, what remains of faculty self-government will surely be in peril."

Thomas stated that the motion was "much too weak for many," but believed it was best to err on the side of moderation.

The motion was then debated at great length. Several of those opposed warned of how it might be interpreted in the campus community. A few speakers, beginning with art history professor Jasper Rose, argued for abstentions. Rose maintained that a vote for the motion would be interpreted as an endorsement by the Senate of tenure for Nancy Shaw.

After a proposal to table the motion was defeated 58 to 51, it was passed by close to two-thirds of those voting.

Asked after the meeting if he thought the vote was a reflection on his actions in dealing with the P&T Committee, the chancellor replied: "In a sense it does, yes, but I don't think it could be taken as a direct reflection on my actions because it was impossible to discuss my actions [at the meeting]." He also said, "it was unfortunate to be asked to vote confidence in the committee when it was impossible to discuss its most recent actions." The difficulty arose because a majority of those present had not read the committee's report on the denial of Shaw's tenure. The chancellor said that "there are larger issues involved that go beyond this particular case. Unfortunately you can't discuss the larger issues without going into the particular case, and that was ruled out. If I could have, I would have been delighted to go into a discussion of the larger issues and made reference to the particular case in so doing, but that was not allowed—appropriately."

The chancellor said he would have preferred to table the motion and discuss it later when the larger issues could be reviewed.

A weary David Thomas said after the meeting that it "was a bruising battle" but "what we did today was necessary. It was important to make a strong statement of confidence in the Privilege and Tenure Committee."

The Senate also passed two resolutions dealing with sexual harassment complaint procedures. The Sexual Harassment Committee resigned en masse this January in protest of Sinsheimer's handling of the first formal case of harassment brought before him. The first motion by community studies chair Carter Wilson called for a committee to examine current guidelines in determining harassment and make recommendations for new ones. The second, introduced by politics professor Peter Euben, called for a committee to be established to hear present cases, filling the void left by the former committee.

Both motions were passed by large majorities.

—Dave Tracey

UC's Marriage to the Bomb

UCSC Wants A Divorce...

by Janet Hutton

In what may well be the boldest action taken by any faculty group since the arms race began, members of the UCSC Academic Senate voted on February 23 to sever ties with the nuclear weapons laboratories in Livermore and Los Alamos, which the University of California manages for the federal government.

The Senate voted 48-2, with two abstentions, to pass a resolution asking UC President David Saxon to sever the University's relationship with the labs on the grounds that it is not "part of the University's mission to be involved in the design and development of weapons." The resolution, co-authored by UCSC professors Dane Archer, William Mathews, and Barry McLaughlin, also questions whether the University—or any committee composed of UC faculty—can realistically oversee and regulate what is done at the laboratories.

The appointment of UC as manager of the Lawrence Livermore Lab (LLL) and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) was an "historical accident," according to UCSC Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer. J. Robert Oppenheimer, one of the men who built the first atomic bomb, started the Los Alamos lab in the high desert of northern New Mexico in 1943. The Livermore lab was begun in 1952 by Ernest Lawrence, a leader in nuclear physics. Both men were on the UC faculty, and their ties to the University were strong. UC's management of the labs evolved in the mid-1940s, in an atmosphere of wartime urgency.

"When the government needed a kind of management for the labs," said Chancellor Sinsheimer, "it was done by way of a contract with the University of California. The University was here. We had the management capacity to do the bookkeeping. We had people doing the research. It probably made good sense at the time."

The issue of whether it is fitting for the University of California to manage facilities that develop and test nuclear warheads has been studied and debated by faculty, administrators, and students of the University for the last 13 years. In a letter written in spring of 1979, Charles L. Schwartz, professor of physics at UC Berkeley, asked "How can an institution devoted to open inquiry serving humanistic ideals be involved with developing weapons of mass annihilation, under conditions of secrecy, with all the orders coming from Washington?"

The Berkeley faculty, in spite of Schwartz's arguments, voted in March of 1980 to continue the relationship with the labs. Santa Cruz is the first of the nine UC campuses to call for an end to the arrangement between the University and the weapons labs. According to Dane Archer, the overwhelming support given it by the Santa Cruz Senate was due in part to the growing awareness among members that UC's management of the labs does not exert any moderating influence on weapons production.

Said Archer, "Many of us have believed—I think, wrongly—that if it were not for the University, the labs would simply be Pentagon-dominated, that the University of California makes [the labs] less of a military operation and more of a scientific one. All of these beliefs are demonstrably false."

An interview with Harold Agnew, director of the Los Alamos lab from 1970-1979, shows that UC's involvement with Livermore and Los Alamos, far from marshalling a force for arms control and disarmament, has the opposite effect. Agnew, interviewed in 1981, was asked if his position at Los Alamos allowed him to influence national policy, particularly the defense posture.

"No question about it," Agnew answered, and then went on to describe a meeting that he and Roger Butzel of the Livermore lab had with President Carter concerning the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTB). Facts in hand, Butzel and Agnew "turned Carter around" so that he did not introduce the CTB to Congress, as he had originally planned to do.

"That," said Agnew, "is an advantage of being associated with a national lab. Everyone knows you have nothing personal to gain, so you have credibility."

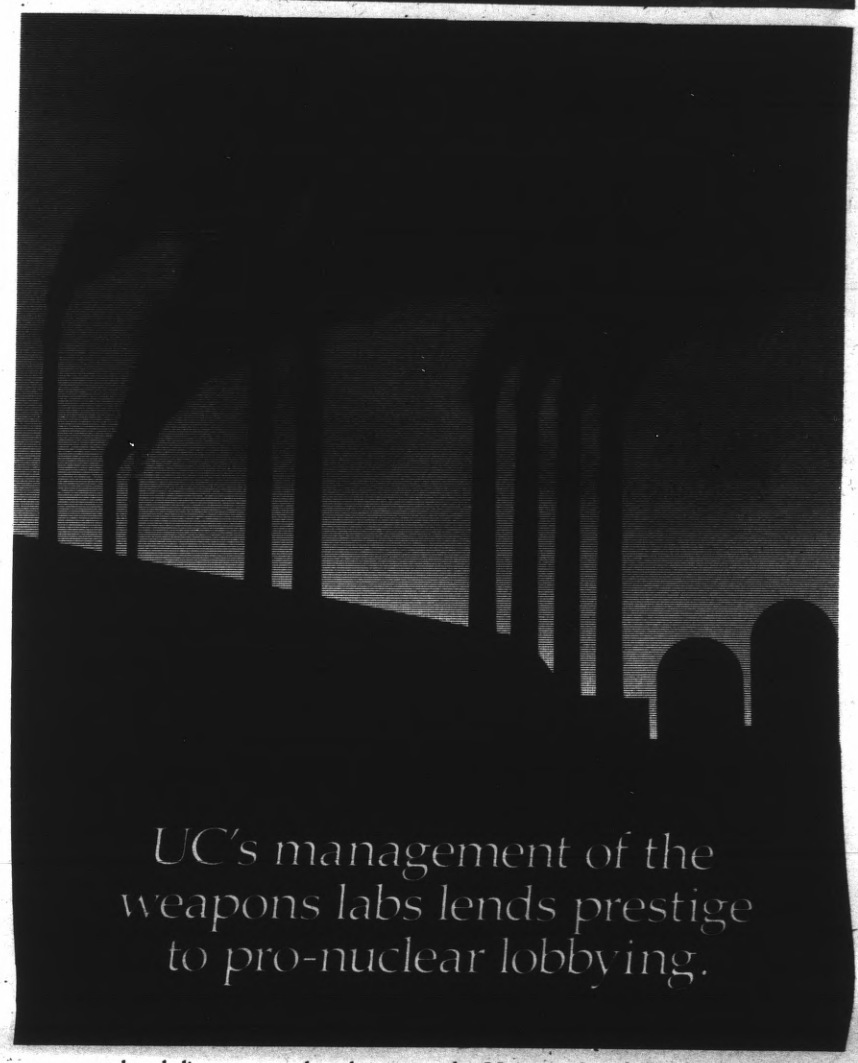
This credibility is bought rather cheaply. In exchange for managing the labs, the University of California receives $5.8 million. Fifty-five percent of this is retained by the state, with a balance of $2.6 million going to UC. This is slightly less than six one-hundredths of one percent of the total UC yearly budget, which this year amounts to almost $4.5 billion.

Chancellor Sinsheimer, the only UC Chancellor openly in favor of severance, has argued since the late 1970s that the University's management of the labs contradicts the more worthy principles of the University and provokes cynicism and distrust among its students. He believes it is "incongruous for an educational institution to be managing labs that produce nuclear weapons—weapons of mass destruction." He separates the issues of whether UC should manage the labs and whether the labs should exist at all. Sinsheimer takes a stand, not against the manufacture of nuclear weapons, but against the University's role in their development and production.

Many people, worried about a possible Soviet first strike, believe that an expanding nuclear weapons program is vital to our country's security. Many others view the burgeoning stockpile of warheads and missiles, not as a deterrent, but as a threat to global survival. With representatives of both sides vying for attention in Washington, it is clear that UC's "management" of Livermore and Los Alamos lends prestige to the lobbying efforts of scientists in favor of continued nuclear arms development.

"They have done this lobbying," complained Archer, "in the name of the University of California and wearing the mantle of science. The University of California legitimates this pro-arms race activity and makes the recommendations from the labs appear to be objective, scientific, and dispassionate."

Archer suggests that independent manufacturers of nuclear weapons do not enjoy the same authority as the Livermore and Los Alamos labs. If a representative from Lockheed, for example, were to tell Congress that MX missiles are necessary to ensure the safety of the country, it would be an obvious attempt on Lockheed's part to maximize its own economic interests. When representatives from Livermore and Los Alamos address Congress, they are seen as supposedly neutral and objective experts on the arms race, not as lobbyists. When such experts testify before Congress that MX missiles are necessary, their testimony is perceived as the legitimate conclusion of disinterested scientists, even though their budgets and their growth depend upon continued production of nuclear weapons.



...So Does Sacramento

Last November the people of California sent a message to the President of the United States. Proposition 12, the Nuclear Freeze Initiative, asked the President to work with leaders of the Soviet Union in order to halt production of nuclear weapons by both superpowers. In keeping with the goal of limiting nuclear weapons production, in March of this year a resolution was introduced in the California legislature which challenges the use of the Los Alamos and Livermore labs for nuclear weapons research.

Presented by Assemblyperson Bates of Oakland, the resolution—ACR No. 54—requests that the regents of the University of California "immediately investigate the possibility of the conversion of these advanced scientific laboratories to peacetime uses and to research which will be of benefit to humanity."

If passed, ACR No. 54 would require the regents to report to the legislature within one year on the feasibility of converting the labs to research for peaceful applications. The resolution would also require the regents to gather opinions and information from a broad cross-section of the public, including students, faculty, and alumni of the university.

If, after investigation, the regents decide that the labs are so deeply rooted in nuclear weapons research that conversion would take longer than three years, then the legislature would request the regents to sever their contract with the Department of Energy for management of the Livermore and Los Alamos laboratories.

ACR No. 54 has been referred to the Assembly Committee on Education and is scheduled to be debated on May 3. Sigrid McLaughlin, co-ordinator of the UCSC chapter of Educators for Social Responsibility, urges anyone interested in seeing this resolution passed to write Assemblyperson Sam Farr, State Capitol, Sacramento, California 95815.

—Janet Hutton

Counseling on Campus: Service or Surveillance?

by Frank Lawrence

Is there any difference between psychological counseling and the collection of intelligence data to suppress political unrest? Not at UCSC, according to American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) attorney Bob Taren. In an April 20 lettr to Chancellor Robert Sinsheimer, Taren denounced university Counseling and Psychological Services guidelines for violating civil rights. "They turn counselors into snitches for the administration," Taren charged in an interview.

The campus counseling agency's director, Julian Silverman, wrote the guidelines last May, during a campuswide uproar over the activities of alleged "neo-Nazi" students at Merrill College. The guidelines require counselors to share political information among themselves about students, staff, and faculty, when any of UCSC's colleges are in a period of "dis-quiet." Silverman defines dis-quiet as "...a dispute between students and college administrators" that "generates a public protest in the form of demonstrations, publicized meetings, and/or local media coverage."

"These guidelines are outrageous," the ACLU's Taren said in an interview. "Not only do these directives seriously interfere with students' rights because their names are collected for political purposes," he added in his letter to Sinsheimer, "but the directives have a potential of stopping students from seeking counseling because of fear that their names will be placed on some list."

Silverman devised the system to improve communication among counseling staff members, and to insure that they, "have the information available to resolve unrest" on campus.

"What you call politics, I call psychology," said Silverman. "For me there is no difference." This, he says, justifies collecting and sharing political information about the campus community among counselors. "A good psychology is a political psychology," Silverman explained. "If we are balanced human beings we have to deal both on the individual level and on the level of the community. We must have a psychology of the totality."

"You're in there with someone who is pouring out their soul to you," said one counselor. "You've got to have some kind of bond with that person in order to do your job."

Silverman criticizes his staff, however, for mixing the two disciplines. "Some of our people have strong political concerns," he said, "especially around Third World issues and feminism. But that's not your function. If you take a position on an issue you've lost your fine-tuned potency," he added. "Our people are very much into advocacy of students. But my job is to get them off that trip and into a mediating role."

The guidelines do just that; they create new roles for the counselors during times of disquiet—that of mediating political disputes within the campus community. But Bruce Moore, who as director of Student Services is Silverman's boss, questions the wisdom of having counselors act as mediators. "I'm not sure that mediating is the counselor's job," he said. "Some of our counselors don't have those skills. We didn't hire them to do that."

"There are going to be times when we need to take sides on issues," said Ray Charland, a counselor at Oakes College. Charland's view of his role differs from the "balanced, non-aligned" position Silverman wants his counselors to take. "For example, I support recruiting Third World students. I'm not going to inflame a situation, but I am biased. I'm against oppression."

Charland said his overall goal during a period of "crisis" would be to bring understanding to the campus, not chaos. For him, however, that means taking an occasional stand on things.

At the heart of the controversy over the guidelines is the question of confidentiality between counselor and client. "Anything that violates complete confidentiality breaks the whole [counseling] system down," Silverman explained.

However, in a counseling agency like the one on campus, counselors may consult with each other as needed regarding their clients. There is nothing unusual about this, according to the ACLU's Taren. "Sharing cases with colleagues is something many people do, not only counselors, but lawyers and doctors as well," he said.

Taren stresses, however, that counselors can only share information for the clients' benefit. "These directives are not for purposes of better counseling, but are political in nature," he said. The guidelines require counselors to "collect and share information for the administration's benefit, not for the students'," Taren added.

Furthermore, the ACLU lawyer writes that, "These directives contradict letters sent to students at the university assuring them confidentiality in counseling matters." For this reason, he adds, they "probably also violate ethical rules of the American Psychological Association."

As director of the counseling center, Silverman declared Merrill to be in a state of disquiet last May 27. While Silverman's designation remained in effect through June 16, he said that students weren't told that any political information provided to the counselors would be shared among them because, "there wasn't time."

Crown counselor Jerry Lee had a different explanation of why the agency didn't publicize these new guidelines. "If the printed guidelines were distributed to students," he said, "they would read them literally and say 'I'm never going to see a counselor here again.' "

Virtually all of the counselors were concerned about Silverman's directives when he first sent them out. "Among the staff nobody was taking them literally," said Oakes counselor Josie King. "We had a staff meeting and Julian [Silverman] was out of town. The acting director said to act in the spirit of the memo, not to take it literally," she said.

When Silverman returned, he insisted that the counselors take his memo word-for-word. "But when people made it clear to me that they were uncomfortable with that, I said, 'Do it how you want—so that it feels good to you.' I never tell my people how to do their

continued next page

The "Disquiet" Memos

Editor's note: *As a result of* City on a Hill*'s investigation of the issue, Director of Counseling and Pschological Services Julian Silverman has verbally agreed to reexamine his "dis-quiet" guidelines. To date, however, no procedure exists to include input from students, staff, or faculty in revising the directives. Exactly how such broad-based participation in the process of rewriting will work remains unclear. As a result, Silverman's guidelines remain in effect.*

What follows is excerpted from two memos on "Guidelines for CPS [Counseling and Psychological Services] Counselors During Dis-Quiet in any of the Colleges." A complete copy of the guidelines is available on reserve at McHenry Library.

If and when any college undergoes a period of marked unrest, the Director of CPS may designate (to the CPS staff) that college as being "in a state of serious 'dis-quiet.' " This designation, when declared to CPS staff, will have the following immediate implications:

• Until further notice, all CPS counselors' contacts with any further students from a "seriously dis-quieted" college shall be reported to the counselor of the dis-quieted college... All counselors other than the counselor of the dis-quieted college will be designated, during the period of dis-quiet, as "outside support" counselors.

• Any plans for meeting(s) with groups of students of such a college by an "outside support" counselor shall occur only after consulting with the college counselor regarding the goals of such a meeting.

...[*Second Memo:*] The purposes of this statement are to restate and review the need for the memo on "... dis-quiet in any of the colleges."

... A state of "dis-quiet in a college" will be declared by the Director of CPS to all CPS counselors when, in the Director's judgment:

a. There is the possibility that physical harm may occur to students and that harm is associated with an unresolved administrative or political controversy going on at a college. -and/or-

b. There is a dispute between students and college administrators and that dispute generates a public protest in the form of demonstrations, publicized meetings, and/or local media coverage (e.g. Santa Cruz *Sentinel*). -and/or-

c. There is a concern expressed from the Council of Provosts or from the Chancellor's office that a serious problem exists at one of the colleges.

... Because of the decentralized organizational character of the UCSC college system, co-ordinating CPS counseling services in the various colleges involves special problems which are not found in most universities. In such a decentralized setting, confusion can occur when counselors:

a. duplicate each others' counseling efforts without knowing that more than one counselor is involved with the same student or students,

b. work at cross-purposes with administrators, faculty, and other counselors due to partial knowledge of the complexities of the dis-quieted situation, and

c. side with one or another faction in a dispute during the heat of the dis-quiet.

All of the above instances of less than optimally efficient professional functioning already have occurred at UCSC; such incidents are prone to occur during any period of general unrest. It is essential that CPS staff members have the information available to resolve unrest.

... The "dis-quiet memo" was the Director's emergency answer to the problem of how CPS staff members should begin to organize their efforts at Merrill College. It specified that all activities of any CPS counselors which might in any way affect Merrill College were to be coordinated by one counselor—the Merrill College counselor. This included any and all information that other counselors had which was pertinent to the Merrill dis-quiet and any and all plans for meetings with students, administrators, and faculty by any CPS counselor. The purpose of designating one counselor as "focalizer" was based on the simplest of organizational principles—as quickly as possible, establish a center line or point through which to communicate information and collective intentions and to organize individual activities.

work," he said. "These guidelines are not rules or orders the counselors must follow. They're *guidelines*, lines of thought, to help guide us in doing our work."

Not all the counselors remember things quite that way. "One concerned staff member recommended that we get professional, ethical, and legal advice," said community counselor Katia Panas. "Julian Silverman told that individual that he or she would be fired unless the guidelines were followed without judgement."

son in order to do your job."

Silverman, however, has other priorities. "I am an agent of the administration," he said. "We work for the *man*, the chancellor. We don't work for the students. It's very important to understand that.

"I'm not interested in antagonistic, confrontational situations," Silverman explained. "I don't feel good when I'm around it. I'm a peacemaker."

"I am an agent of the administration. We work for the man, the Chancellor. We don't work for the students. It's very important to understand that."

—Julian Silverman, *director of CPS.*

"The question this whole issue raises is who do the counselors serve, the students or the administration," said one UCSC professor who asked that his name not be used because he thought it would be "counter-productive." Depending on who you talk to, you get very different answers to this question.

Counselors almost unanimously said that they believe students come first. "As a unit we feel an intense loyalty to the students," said Ray Charland, another Oakes College counselor. "You're in there with someone who is pouring out their soul to you. You've got to have some kind of bond with that person in order to do your job."

This bias on the side of peace and quiet is dangerous, according to Ray Charland. "It has been used to justify oppression for hundreds of years," Charland said.

"The guidelines are not something to be glossed over lightly," said counselor Katia Panas. "It's social control at its maximum because it manipulates people's fears," she said. The balanced, mediating role Silverman advocates can have negative consequences for students, according to Panas. Of the Merrill incident, for example, she said, "It was public knowledge that a student who was victimized ended up leaving the university because she felt unsupported. She felt too threatened by the environment at UCSC."

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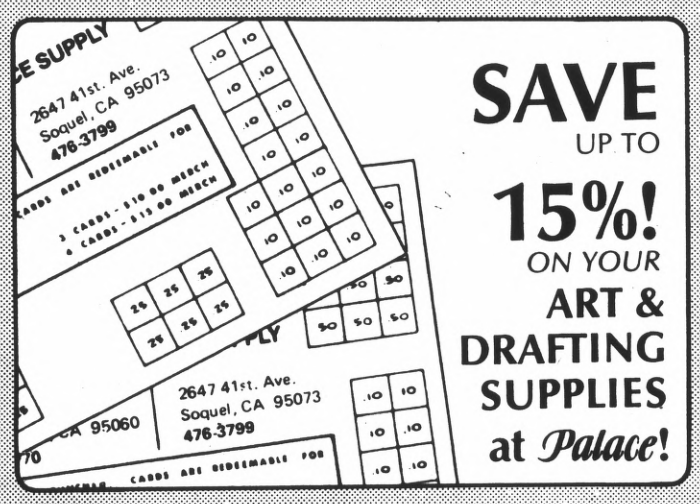

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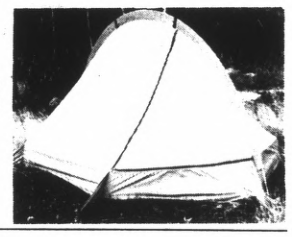

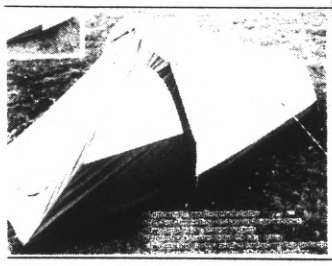

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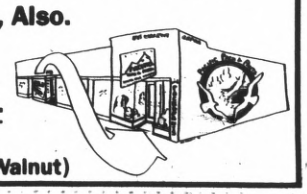

Linus Pauling Still Has Hope

ANNIE VALVA

by Linda Hooper

Few living chemists could pack a lecture hall the way Linus Pauling can. Yet no one at Kresge Town Hall last Tuesday night expected a talk on valance-bond theory. Pauling's achievements, for which he has won two Nobel Prizes, qualify him to speak on a score of subjects, from X-ray crystalography to oncogenes. But why would hundreds come to hear a professor emeritus speak on the Path to World Peace? Because after 40 years of fighting red-baiters and contented ivory tower prisoners, of watching national defense become global overkill, Linus Pauling still believes that peace can be achieved.

"I don't have much to say that you haven't heard before," Pauling began. "But what I have to say I think is so important, we have to hear it over and over again." Pauling, a Peace movement pioneer, brings to the movements a historical perspective.

Pauling began speaking about nuclear issues in 1945, shortly after the bombing of Japan. He would explain to service clubs how atomic bombs worked and what fission was. He was one of the many scientists who thought that the bomb itself could prevent war. "I thought surely people will see that Einstein was right. Einstein said that the time has come when war must be ruled out as a means of settling differences between great nations.

"Well, here we are in a world that is rich in stockpiles 10,000 times the explosive power of the second world war," continued Pauling. "People need to know that this is far more than enough to kill every person on earth. In fact, it doesn't have much meaning to ask if the United States has less megatons than the Soviet Union. You can't kill people more than once."

Though UCSC has hosted many pro-freeze speakers during recent years, few have had the academic credentials of Linus Pauling. He has been actively teaching and learning for nearly all his 82 years. There is no doubt that his contributions to chemistry and quantum mechanics qualify him as a genius. Many theories and techniques he was instrumental in developing, and for which he received the 1955 Nobel Prize in Chemistry, are basic to understanding physical and biological chemistry.

For the last 40 years, as his scientific achievements kept him in the public eye, Pauling risked the disfavor of his scientific colleagues by working to prevent the proliferation of atomic weapons. He and his wife, Ava, worked for ratification of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Because of his unpopular stands, the US government denied him a passport for several years, then finally allowed him to travel to Stockholm to receive his chemistry Nobel. For his efforts to cool the Cold War, Pauling accepted his second Prize—this time for Peace—in 1963.

"I tell you as my parting words," Pauling said, "forget the channels, there is simply not enough time before the world explodes."

Peace Prizes honor attempts, not accomplishments; and true to the honor, Pauling has not stopped working for or believing in peace. "Of course I have hope," Pauling said before his talk. "If I didn't have hope I wouldn't be spending my time giving talks about world peace. I would be enjoying myself [and] thinking about problems of molecular structure."

The international peace movements, Pauling hopes, will convince their governments to simply stop deploying nuclear arms. If appeals to higher reasons don't work, the governments should be made to see how militarism in a nuclear age destabilizes world economy. "It's just nonsense to be wasting so much money on weapons that can't possibly be used if there's any sanity left in the world," he said.

Pauling has several answers for those who say the Soviets can't be trusted to keep a nuclear freeze or other peace treaty. "Their gross national product is half that of ours. Yet they spend as much on militarism as we do. They lost 50 times as many people in the second world war as the US did. They know war in a way that we do not. It would be to their advantage to honor a freeze." He went on to tell of a study that found, with only one exception, that nations generally keep treaties. "The one you have to leave out, of course, is the thousand treaties between the US and the Indians," Pauling pointed out.

Pauling's experience with the government helps validate his opinions of the present administration, which he calls morally bankrupt. "A little while ago the President said that supporters of the nuclear freeze are dupes of a foreign power. I think we're trying to keep from being dupes of the administration. I must say I was shocked when I read that Senators Dodd and Tsongas had made this statement: 'For us it is conventional wisdom that the president of the United States lies.' That was unthinkable before the 1960s."

Pauling left the audience in Kresge's Town Hall with the words of his friend, George Kistiakowsky, Harvard professor of physical chemistry and long time activist against nuclear arms. "You know," Pauling commented, "I'm getting old and my friends are getting old. And they die from time to time." From an article published five days before his friend's death, Pauling quoted, "I tell you as my parting words, forget the channels, there is simply not enough time before the world explodes. Concentrate instead on organizing a great mass movement for peace."

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I Hear That Train A-Coming

by James Tappe

According to a new study conducted by the Santa Cruz County Transit Commission, rail passenger service between Santa Cruz and Watsonville may be economically feasible. The current report refutes the findings of a 1980 study which concluded that passenger service was possible only if passenger and freight services could be operated separately. According to the new study, joint passenger/freight service would be superior to the previous plan since it would eliminate noise annoyance at night from freight trains.

County supervisor Gary Patton said that he was interested in the proposal, pointing out that it would have a beneficial impact on tourism. "It would be an interesting reason to come to Santa Cruz," he said, since it would be "easy to get around the county." The tracks on which the rail buses will run are within walking distance of many recreational areas, including the Boardwalk and several state beaches in Santa Cruz, Capitola, and Aptos.

The rail service would also meet the increasing commuter demand on the transit district's busiest routes. The route conveniently passes through several employment and educational areas in the county. Major destinations would be downtown Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Capitola, Aptos, Soquel, and Cabrillo College.

Transit district manager Scott Galloway said the proposal "makes a lot of sense." He indicated state funding as a major reason for considering the proposal. State funds that would otherwise be allocated to other counties' transit systems would be used for Santa Cruz's rail service.

More than $3.5 million would be provided over a five-year period to cover the estimated $4,416,000 cost of the passenger rail service. These funds, generated from state gas taxes, may be used for research planning, construction, and improvements of a specific rail project, but not for the purchase, operation, and maintenance costs of rail cars or other related facilities.

However, funding is not without its problems. The allocations would be unreliable, and Galloway warned that the funds may be cut by the new state administration due to budget problems. If cuts are made, the fight between competing counties could become "political," said Galloway. Without state funds there would be little chance of adequate alternative funding.

County Assistant Transportation Planner Ken Thomas stressed the advantages of using the dwindling freight rail services more frequently. In recent years local shippers have opted to use trucks for shipment purposes rather than rail service because of rising Southern Pacific rates, and the shift is having an adverse effect on state and county roads. More truck traffic takes up a significant portion of the road. It has been estimated that, nationally, 50 percent of highway capacity is taken up by trucks in the commute direction during peak hours. In addition, more trucks result in more road damage.

Thomas also stressed that public support is an essential factor in the project's success. The committee has arranged public meetings to determine the extent of public interest. Based on the response, the committee will decide if the issue is worth pursuing. Meetings will be held on Wednesday, May 4, 7pm, in the Capitola city council chambers, 420 Capitola Avenue, and on Wednesday, May 18 in Santa Cruz city council chambers, 809 Center Street, at 7pm.

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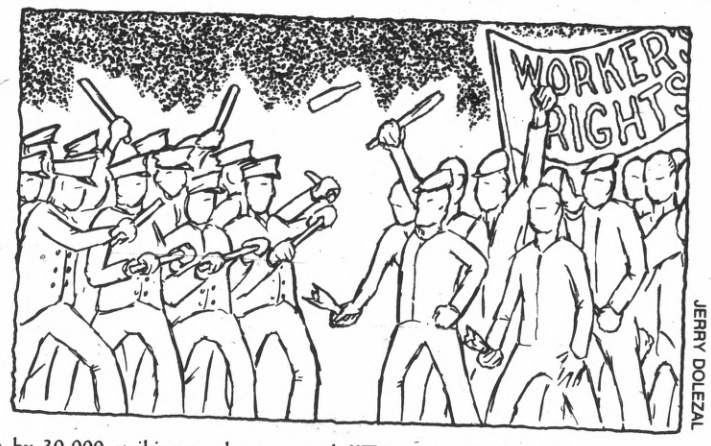

JERRY DOLEZAL

by Dave Tracey

Millions of Americans go to work every May 1, put in a standard eight-hour day, then go home without ever thinking of the irony of International Workers Day. At the same time a billion workers world wide will have a holiday, many using it to march through their streets singing songs and waving banners supporting workers' rights—all because of an eight-hour workday movement that began here in the US.

May 1, 1886 was the target date set by the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions for demonstrations in favor of the eight-hour day. Widespread strikes in dozens of US cities forced employers to cut hours from the standard workdays of 9, 10, 11, and 12 hours. Brewers regularly worked 16 hours a day, including weekends. Bakers in New York city put in up to 120 hours a week.

The biggest and most vocal demonstrations were in Chicago, a hotbed of labor organizing. The day before the May-Day rallies, the New York *Times* warned, "There are those who regard the situation as grave enough to warrant police and military precautions...The worst feature so far disclosed is the active part which the Anarchist element is taking in the eight-hour agitation. This element, composed mainly of ignorant Germans and Bohemians, is organized into the Central Labor Council, while the trade and labor assembly represents the intelligent, and by long odds the best and most conservative faction of the organized laboring men."

The day passed peacefully with parades and demonstrations by 30,000 striking workers and supporters. The next day, Sunday, was also quiet.

But on Monday the bloodshed began. While a rally was being held in the afternoon, the quitting bell rang at the McCormick's Reaper Works down the street. McCormick's had been run by strikebreakers since a dispute over unionization two months before. About 500 of the rally audience, mostly striking McCormick's workers, rushed to meet the exiting "scabs" and drove them back inside the plant with sticks and stones. Soon a squad of 200 police arrived carrying clubs and revolvers. Shots were fired into the crowd, killing one and seriously wounding several.

The New York *Times* described the crowd as "7,000 or 8,000 Anarchist workmen and tramps, maddened with free beer and free speech." The paper cynically reported "broken heads and bruised bodies all through the lumber district tonight, but the downtrodden masses have risen and had their fun." The major confrontation, however, was to come the next day.

Minor clashes were the order of the day, including another at McCormick's. Several rallies were planned for that night; the biggest was to be a demonstration against police brutality in the Haymarket Square.

Due to rain a smaller than expected crowd showed up, so that only 1200 or so were present to hear the first speaker, noted social revolutionary August Spies. Shocked by the previous day's bloodshed, he had printed and distributed a poster the same night with an appeal, "To arms, we call you, to arms!" Spies gave a relatively mild speech, however, apparently seeking to avoid further violence.

The next speaker was Albert Parsons, a well known anarchist, who also gave a low-key speech. The third speaker, Sam Fielden, by this point addressed no more than 600, the rest driven off by cold wind and rain. Twenty minutes into his speech, which dwelt on a statement by a congressmember that laborers could expect no aid from legislation, Police Inspector Bonfield broke through the crowd to where the speakers stood. Behind him a squad of 125 police marched toward the crowd in two lines from curb to curb. Bonfield cried out: "I command you in the name of the law to desist, and you," turning toward the crowd, "to disperse!"

Then, according to the New York *Times,* "the stars on the broad breasts of the blue coats, as they came marching down the street so quietly that they had not been heard, reflected the rays of light from the neighboring street lamp. From a little group of men standing in the entrance to an alley opening on Des Plaines Street, opposite where Fielden was speaking, something rose into the air, carrying with it a slender trail of fire, landing squarely in front of the advancing line of policemen. It struck and sputtered mildly for a moment. Then, as they were so close to it that they could have stepped on the thing, it exploded with a terrific effect."

One policeman died instantly, six others lay mortally wounded. The police regrouped and fired, on several occasions at fleeing men. There was a weak response from the crowd, and soon all were gone but for two of the audience killed and dozens injured.

The press was shocked by the incident and placed all blame squarely on anarchists. "ANARCHY'S RED HAND" read the boldface headline in the next day's New York *Times.* "Everything points to a preconcerted plan on the part of Spies, Parsons, and Fielden to try the effect of one of the bombs," the article said.

All locally known anarchists and socialists were quickly arrested or questioned. "There is hardly an Anarchist in the city who is not in a tremor for fear of a domocilliary visit from the police," said the *Times.* "Search warrants are no longer considered necessary, and suspicious houses are being ransacked at all hours of the day and night." The color red, a favorite of revolutionaries, was banned from street advertisements. The unusual Sunday meetings of socialist and anarchist groups were not held for the first time in a year.

Although the identity of the bomb thrower was never discovered (and remains a mystery to this day), nine men were indicted for murder and conspiracy. No direct evidence could be produced linking any of the men to the bomb, other than that they supported anarchy. So anarchy was put on trial.

When the trial opened on June 21, only seven of the nine defendants were present in court. One had presumably left the country and was never found. The other, Parsons, calmly walked into the courtroom that afternoon and sat down with the other defendants. He later showed reporters his calloused hands and said he had been working, and had decided to return to be tried because he was confident he could prove his innocence and wanted to stand up for the poor, laborers, and freedom of the press (revolutionary newspapers and posters were to be used as evidence against the accused).

A defense motion to try the accused separately was denied by Judge Gary. The judge also refused to disqualify several potential jurors the defense said were prejudiced, requiring the defense to use up its allotment of pre-emptory challenges early. One potential juror was a tea and coffee merchant who said he was of the opinion the defendants were guilty. The defense called for him to be removed from the jury, because they were entitled to absolutely unprejudiced jurors. The judge refused, claiming the man was subject to a change of opinion upon hearing evidence. The juror then said he had a very decided prejudice against anarchists, socialists, and communists, and believed this would interfere with an impartial verdict. The defense again objected; the judge again refused to disqualify him; the defense was forced to use a pre-emptory challenge to keep the man off the jury. The judge similarly refused to disqualify a potential juror who was a friend of one of the dead policemen.

The final jury was made up of white males—seven white collar workers, one commercial agent, one labor employer, and two businessmen. None were blue collar workers; *only one was foreign born. Five of the defendants were born in Germany, one in England.*

The jury spent three hours before returning a verdict: all guilty as charged. The accused were sentenced to be hanged except for one, Oscar Neebe, who received 15 years in prison. The New York *Times* called the trial "The first great contest in this country between Anarchy and civilization."

A later governor of Illinois, John Altgeld, in 1893 declared the accused innocent, pardoned those still alive, and criticized the judge for packing the jury. For this, Altgeld was voted out of office in the next election.

After denying defense motions for a retrial, Judge Gary asked if the defendants had any reason why the sentence should not be pronounced. Spies spoke first.

"The system of wages is the root of the present social inequities," he said, "inequities so monstrous as to cry to heaven. The district attorney has informed us that anarchism was on trial. Anarchism belongs to speculative philosophy, and not a word was said about anarchism at the Haymarket. But if anarchism is on trial then I am proud to say I am an anarchist. So you can pronounce your sentence on me, Honorable Judge, but let it be known that in the year 1886, in the state of Illinois, eight men have not lost their faith in human progress."

Neebe, the only one to escape a death sentence, was not as well versed in revolutionary slogans as the others. "My business [selling yeast] brought me in connection with the bakers. I saw that the bakers in this city were treated like dogs...I said to myself, 'These men have to be organized. In organization there is strength.' And I helped organize them. That is a great crime. The men are now working, instead of 14 to 16 hours, 10 hours a day...Hang me too. For I

continued on page 14

May Day '83: Warsaw Calling

This year's May Day hot spot is Poland, where government authorities have promised to deal "firmly and effectively" with any illegal activities on May 1, such as planned demonstrations by the outlawed Solidarity trade union. Solidarity has called for a boycott of government-sponsored events and has urged workers to attend mass demonstrations throughout the country to support restoring the union.

In a recent crackdown, police have arrested dozens of Solidarity supporters, including Jozef Pinior, a top underground leader wanted by police since the government declared martial law in December 1981. Police said documents found in Pinior's apartment linked him with anti-state activities, including May Day demonstration plans, and embezzlement of union funds.

In the eye of the potential hurricane is electrician Lech Walesa, former Solidarity leader. Walesa was released from house arrest last November and has walked what he called "a slippery tightrope" since then between outright support for Solidarity and outright arrest by authorities. Last week the police picked up and questioned him three times after he told reporters he had met with five underground Solidarity leaders wanted by police. Pinior was one of those at the meeting.

Walesa, who first built a reputation as a labor activist in 1975 by urging a boycott of government-orchestrated workers' meetings that condemned protesting university students, has stopped just short of publicly supporting Solidarity's May Day plans. But he said he also has "not distanced myself" from the movement.

Asked what he planned to do on May 1, Walesa said, "I am a worker, and I shall celebrate May Day as a worker." As to the possibility of conflicts with police, Walesa said, "We shall not fight because we don't want to fight. And that is why if no one beats us up, if no one shoots us, any threat from our side is out of the question."

—Dave Tracey

Armed for Salvation

by Kerry Nelson

Putting a label on Major Martha Galbraith is not easy. A woman in her mid-60s, she could be called a feminist and a salvationist. As commanding officer of the local Salvation Army, Galbraith elicits the expected "yes, Major" when she asks a fellow salvationist to do a task. In her office, as she speaks of her work for the Salvation Army, she is friendly and almost soft-spoken.

Galbraith's life has been the Salvation Army since she first joined 45 years ago. "It's 24 hours a day," she stated. "I am fully committed to the Salvation Army and to God through the Army." Every morning she rises at 6am and takes her daily hour-long walk. At the Salvation Army she deals with official paperwork and spends a great deal of time talking with those who seek aid, visiting them in hospitals or their homes, if necessary. She also represents the Army at meetings held by various social service organizations in the city. On Sundays she preaches to the local Salvation Army congregation.

"I felt I wanted to give myself to something bigger than I."

The Salvation Army, a denomination of the Christian church, was founded by William Booth in England in 1878 when, stated Galbraith, "he realized he couldn't preach to people about Christ when they were hungry and cold. The SA's primary aim is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ to men and women untouched by ordinary religious efforts," states the *Salvation Army Year Book* of 1972.

With over 400,000 members in the United States and approximately 10 million worldwide, the Salvation Army is growing each year, aiding the ever increasing number of needy.

Upon graduating from high school Galbraith had to choose between a career as a lawyer, and a life with the Salvation Army. Throughout junior high and high school, she had attended services and activities of the Salvation Army. She had also participated in activities in school which would have helped her to begin studying law. "When I was in high school I was very active in debates and that kind of thing. I was editor of the newspaper...at the time I wanted to be a lawyer."

When she graduated, however, she chose to join the Salvation Army because of her faith, and because officers and soldiers she knew in the Army seemed to enjoy their work. "I felt I wanted to give myself to something bigger than I."

Galbraith has filled a variety of positions over the past 45 years within the Salvation Army, including teacher, publisher, field training office, and administrative positions. She has lived in Florida, New York, Georgia, London, and San Francisco. She has directed the Territorial Travel Bureau; taken care of high-ranking Salvation Army officers visiting San Francisco; and she has personally helped the homeless and the hungry. She has answered calls from those in need of shelter for the night as late as midnight. Galbraith reflected, "I'm more interested in when people are getting out of a hospital than when they're getting out of a plane."

In addition to her other responsibilities, Galbraith preaches to a congregation of 50 to 60 here in Santa Cruz every Sunday. She puts all her faith in God and believes that he has pointed her in the right direction at certain turning points in her life. "I learned that when you're trusting God, things can work out," she said. "It takes two; you and God."

Galbraith is also interested in the historical significance of religion, and particularly in the effect many religions have had on the oppression of women. During her two years of study at the Officers' Training Program at the Salvation Army School in Georgia, Galbraith concentrated on "Women in Religion." She stated, "I was particularly interested in the women's movement. My emphasis was women's studies with a stress on women in religion."

She voiced strong support for the ERA and regret that the amendment lost. "I think religion played a big part in the defeat of the ERA." She is convinced that had it not been for certain churches which criticized the amendment, the ERA would have won.

Galbraith's interest in equal rights for women does not clash with the ideologies of the Salvation Army. In fact, the Army stresses the importance of equal rights for women, and gives equal pay to both sexes according to rank. Still, there are less women than men in high ranking positions; and not many hold positions as commanding officers. Galbraith attributes this inequality more to lack of ambition and lack of interest than to any prejudice on the part of the Salvation Army. She thinks her own ambition might be unique for a woman in the Army. "I wasn't cut out to be a secretary," she said. "I wanted to preach and be in charge of a corps."

Galbraith was quite happy with the assignment that brought her to Santa Cruz in 1977. She likes the area and the people. "I've loved it! Little did I dream I'd be appointed here in charge of the work."

A retirement service was held at the end of January for Galbraith. She is presently on post-retirement until her replacement arrives in June. In June she plans to do still more post-retirement work in Central California. "I'm not ready to retire yet!" said Galbraith.

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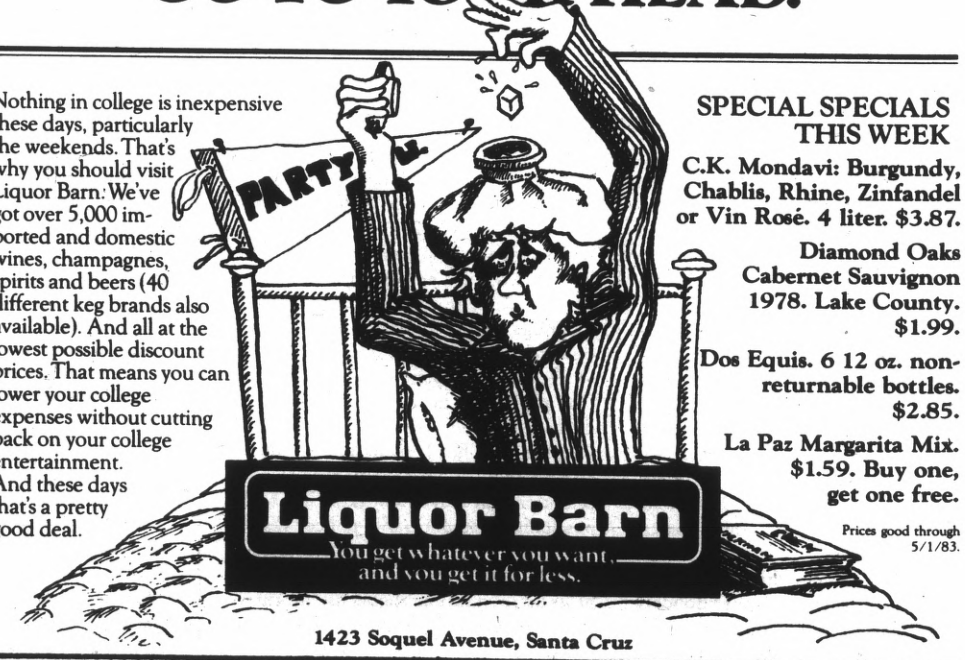

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Hospital Workers: Bought and Sold

by Kerry Nelson

ANNIE VALVA

Cabrillo Convalescent Hospital and Manor once enjoyed a reputation as one of the best nursing home facilities in the county. But since Jewell corporation recently bought the home, employees and residents at Cabrillo fear that now, as one nurse's aide put it, their reputation "isn't worth a damn."

Last September, when National Health Enterprise sold all their stocks their Santa Cruz nursing home, Cabrillo Convalescent Hospital and Manor, went up for bid. Hillhaven Corporation bought the home but was soon forced to sell it because they already had a home in the vicinity. State anti-monopoly laws forbid a firm from having two homes in the same area. This time, with three companies bidding for the facility, Jewell Corporation (known locally as Shadowbrook-West Inc.) bought the home and added Cabrillo to their list of 90 homes across the nation.

Elderly people who have no family or who are disabled comprise the majority of those in convalescent homes. Five percent of the elderly population live in such homes until they die. Twenty-five percent stay in a home for some period of time. For approximately $1200-1500 a month, a senior citizen can spend the rest of his or her life in a room, under the care of registered nurses and nurse's aides, eating institutional food. Approximately half of those in homes today are on Medi-Cal because their families have stopped giving support or because they have milked their own savings dry.

In Santa Cruz there are 15 nursing homes, all privately owned. But private nursing homes are not necessarily established purely for the benefit of the elderly; convalescent homes have consistently drawn large profits for their owners. According to a November 1981 issue of *Forbes* magazine, convalescent home corporation stocks have skyrocketed on the stock market. "Price gains are impressive: Beverly Enterprises, the $450 million industry leader, up around 700 percent since 1978; National Health Enterprises up an even greater 900 percent."

"That means," said Jack Hillis, chair of the Santa Cruz chapter of the Gray Panthers, "that the buying public felt that this enterprise was an incredibly profitable racket."

Questions about the morality of the nursing home "racket" as a business have arisen recently in this community since the Jewell Corporation took over at Cabrillo. Upon gaining ownership the Jewell brothers, who own the company, declared that Cabrillo had been losing money and that in order to break even, they would have to make cuts.

In November, the corporation enacted a wage freeze, eliminated all sick time that staff had accumulated up to that point, and paid off vacation time. *This meant all employees had* to start accumulating sick time and vacation time with a clean slate. In January, Jewell cut the wages of all staff except for the 14 or 15 registered nurses and administrators (out of 110 employees). Some nurse's aides complained of an over $2 per hour cut in wages. Two staff members were fired, and several were forced to leave because they could not live off the new wages.

"They're trying to make money off our ill health," complained Dixon Adams, a resident at Cabrillo for four years, "that's what I object to. The Jewell brothers are speculators in old people's health."

Frustrated over the cuts, many staff members have united to organize a union at Cabrillo. Said Mary Jones (pseudonym), a nurses aide at Cabrillo who could not give her name for "fear of losing my job," "It's terrible working. We had a congenial staff; the supervisors and workers all worked well together. We had a good rapport. Now there's no one to talk to, to turn to. Everyone's so afraid for their jobs they're afraid to say anything."

The group that formed to unionize Cabrillo investigated the history of Jewell corporation. What they have discovered has caused them to worry over the fate of the Cabrillo home. A fact sheet put out by the group on Jewell Corporation reveals that, "The Jewell brothers are known as financial wheeler-dealers, buying and selling nursing homes like so many shares of stock. One scheme they've used in a number of states is the 'sale/leaseback.' They buy a nursing home, *sell it almost immediately to investors at a much higher price, and* then lease it back from them. The high profits they reap are used to further their financial empire. The sale/leaseback arrangement inflates nursing home costs for the public, putting unnecessary strain on the Medicaid [Medi-Cal] system."

The information sheet also indicates that, "Quality of patient care deteriorated so rapidly in one Kansas nursing home after the Jewells bought it that the state department of Health and Environment denied that facility a license to operate. This occurred only a month after their purchase of the nursing home."

Organizations like Citizens for Better Nursing Home Care (CNHC), the Gray Panthers, and the Committee on Nursing Home Care (CNHC), support workers at Cabrillo in their fight for fair wages and benefits. Mary Hinchcliff, chair of CNHC, wrote to Gary Patton, "The committee voted to initiate a letter writing campaign from community members and organizations to the [Jewell] corporation, protesting these moves and expressing concerns that these actions could affect significantly patient care."

Although the primary concern of all local senior citizens groups has been that the staff at Cabrillo could fail to give the elderly proper care because of their own problems at work, this has not come about. Hinchcliff was very impressed by the staff: "They said they wouldn't let this touch patient care and they haven't. It's a compliment to the staff."

While no blatant changes have surfaced, *Mary Jones feels that the patients are receiving less attention than before. She believes this is because of the change in staff and the* tension among those working at Cabrillo. Although she is only earning $4.25 an hour, Jones intends to stay at Cabrillo to see if a union will improve working conditions. Employees will vote May 10 on whether to join the local Hospital Workers Union. "I love those people I take care of," she said. "These people are like our families. It's hard to just walk out the door and leave them."

After studying the operations of the Jewell Corporation, several of those concerned with elderly care question the system of private ownership of nursing homes. Ede Patterson, ombudswoman for CBNHC noted, "I'd rather they weren't owned by private corporations and bought and sold as commodities."

States Hillis, "I can see speculating in silver, but I can't see speculating in the care of old people."

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On the Police Beat

"It can often be very tense and stressful in there—there is a possibility of violence."

by Greg Mellen

It's 7:30 at night in Santa Cruz. A clear, crisp spring evening, it is perfect for a lovers' stroll along the beach. As police officer Pat Reedy patrols the Boardwalk area of town, a call comes over her police radio: Child abuse, reports the dispatcher. A four-year-old boy has been whipped with a telephone cord. His 23 year old mother is nine months pregnant—her third child. According to an anonymous tip received by the crisis hotline, her boyfriend is the one responsible for the beating. Officer Reedy responds to the call.

"Damn. This is going to be a cluster." says Reedy. "That's when there are a lot of people around. It can often be very tense and stressful in there—there is a possibility of violence," she adds. "But if we see that the child has been abused, we're going to have to remove him."

Outside the apartment building where the child lives, some teenage men hang around, laughing and enjoying the spring weather. A couple of children play on a fence nearby. When Pat Reedy emerges from her patrol car, the young men fall silent. They stare at her she approaches. Inside the apartment the child's mother prepares dinner as her son plays with a couple of neighbor children.

During questioning about the incident the woman says the boy was punished two days earlier for trying to jump on the back of a city bus. Her boyfriend, she said, used to be severely punished as a child, and so disciplined the boy the same way.

Officer Reedy lifts the young child's shirt to reveal an angry crimson welt that extends from underneath his left armpit down to the small of his back where it curls back in a U shape and runs up to his shoulder blade. There are also some marks on the backs of his legs.

Reedy, and the other officers who respond to the call, decide that the child should be removed for his own protection, and taken to the hospital to record evidence of the abuse. The mother becomes desperate at this suggestion. She knows, Reedy explains, that welfare authorities will become involved. Both she and her boyfriend may get into serious trouble.

The boy is taken through a rather hostile crowd to a waiting police car. Officer Reedy comforts the boy, and promises him a big hamburger at the hospital. She also assures him that he has done nothing wrong, that he is not in trouble.

At the hospital staff workers give the boy a balloon to play with as he is examined and photographed. He is bathed and given pizza for dinner. Soon he is laughing and chasing his balloon around on the emergency room floor.

After an hour or so, the boy is released from the hospital. The Santa Cruz police place him in a foster home for the evening. As Officer Reedy drops him off at the foster home, the child grows silent. He stares through the screen door with big green eyes. Tonight, at last, he can sleep without the fear of an angry young man leaving marks on his flesh. Tomorrow he will return to his mother. The boyfriend was found earlier in the evening. A 17-year-old illegal alien, the police say he will be deported.

Later Reedy will say about the child, "By the time he is 14 he will probably have been arrested two or three times. At that point he'll have to make a choice. Either he'll slip into the gangs and drugs, and more serious crimes, or he'll be able to get out of it." But at least tonight he is safe.

Officer Reedy returns to her car. Another call comes in over the radio. Two drunks have been fighting in front of a local restaurant.

Nakasone, Reagan—same. Smiling face outside, Bad heart inside.

Peace Pagoda For Santa Cruz?

by Jim McCann

Near the downtown Post Office heads turn and people stare out windows as a drum-beating Buddhist monk marches by. Following the road to world peace has led Reverend Hiromitsu Kizu to Santa Cruz. As a Japanese monk of the Nipponzan Myohoji Buddhist order, it's part of Kizu's daily practice to walk among the people, spreading the message that the time has come for world peace. During the recent demonstration at the Vandenberg Air Force Base, Kizu and friends kept the beat with dharma drums as they held vigil in front of the main gate in support of the nonviolent efforts of anti-nuclear weapons protesters.

Kizu is wrapped in a lemon-colored robe with a sash that reads "World Peace via Disarmament." He believes that the arms race is caused by a wrong attitude which pervades civilization.

"We need to change from a self-centered material civilization to a spiritual civilization. By spiritual I mean a concern for others and a concern for the planet," he said.

In Japan during the Vietnam war, Kizu sat in front of an American tank destined for Vietnam. Clutching his neck he demonstrates how a soldier grabbed him by the throat and pulled him away. His sect of Buddhists fast until released when arrested; Kizu says that it was easier to fast that time as his throat was so badly damaged that he wasn't able to eat for two weeks anyway.

Kizu is not in Santa Cruz to recruit followers or start a cult. Respecting the freedom of individual choice, Kizu would prefer it if all religions united in an unprecedented global peace movement. As a symbol of this oneness Kizu is planning to build a peace pagoda in Santa Cruz.

"Santa Cruz is very supportive of the peace movement," Kizu said. "It can be a model city for the global peace movement."

The Nipponzan Myohoji order have constructed peace pagodas in England, Sri Lanka, India, Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Siberia, and on the border between East and West Germany.

Reverand Kizu has built a peace pagoda near his home on Sade Island in Japan. After it was completed he donated the peace pagoda to the community. He has also assisted in the construction of peace pagodas in Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Aso, Kiyosimi and Narita.

The dome shape and central spire of the peace pagoda resemble a futuristic UFO with a ringed antenna. Peace pagodas range in size from that of a small fish bowl to over 50 feet in diameter. Usually location, funding, and materials determine the size. In addition to being a symbol of the human need for wholeness, Kizu believes that peace pagodas are comparable to acupuncture needles placed in various power points around the earth to counteract destructive forces.

"The peace pagoda focuses and transmits the life-affirming energy of peace. It is a manifestation of Buddha based on divine principles," explained Kizu.

Around 449 BC, Buddha predicted that in 2,500 years there would be a period dominated by worldwide violence and destruction. Buddha foresaw that in this age of decay there would be much fighting, suffering, and confusion. According to the Nipponzan Myohoji, along with his teachings on nonviolence and compassion, Buddha also left instructions to build peace pagodas throughout the world to help offset these destructive energies.

"Now it is crucial to find the right place to put down a root," Kizu said. "Once a place is found I will write my teacher, Nichidatsu Fujii, and initial support from Japan will come. Then we can begin and once people see the fruits of their energies the whole building process happens naturally and just keeps going."

On a recent Wednesday morning at 6 am, Kizu and I joined a group of local peacemakers on a vigil in front of the Lockheed plant on Empire Grade. As Kizu drums and chants I hand out leaflets that we prepared the day before. Many drivers go by in a state of mechanical sonambulism. Some smile and wave. One middle-aged man vigorously gives us the finger.

After the hour-long vigil Kizu and I go to survey a potential site for the peace pagoda near the Mystery Spot. On a mountaintop overlooking patches of houses amid a lush forest, Kizu points to the sun. Then he draws an arc overhead with his finger from east to west to determine the orbital line of the sun which extends to the ground. It seems that the walkways around the peace pagoda are to be aligned with the sun.

Later at breakfast I ask Kizu what he thinks of the current Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone. Nakasone is a conservative calling for Japan to build a strong military again. This time without a translator, Kizu responds in broken-English haiku:

Nakasone, Reagan—same.
Smiling face outside.
Bad heart inside.

Another possible site for the peace pagoda has been offered by a group of Native Americans on spiritual grounds in Carmel. Kizu continues to scout all potential sites before making a decision.

Those with ideas for possible sites can call the Resource Center for Nonviolence at 423-1626. Sekai heiwa (World peace).

UCSC's Graduate Students—The Need for a Union

by Rick Zinman

Imagine that you have come to a major California university to start graduate school. You may be married or have children. Your expenses will include rent of $300 or more per month and quarterly fees of over $450. From your graduate student manual, you learn that "graduate students...find their most appropriate source of employment in assisting faculty in their teaching and research."

Initially, you are pleased with your first job as a teaching assistant and your salary of $2433 per quarter. But you soon discover that you are entitled to none of the benefits other half-time academic employees receive, such as health insurance and childcare. Your work week—leading discussion sections or labs, reading and evaluating papers and tests, and writing narrative evaluations for over 60 students—takes up much more than the 20 hours you are paid for. Yet there is no neutral arbitration procedure for resolving grievances. You are without job security, and your employer's selection and dismissal practices are a mystery. What do you do?

In the fall of 1981, the Graduate Student Employees Committee (GSEC) was formed to respond to these and other problems faced by UCSC graduate students employed as TAs and RAs (research assistants). "Despite the extent of our contribution to undergraduate education, TAs and RAs are treated differently from other employees of the university," said Don Beggs, a GSEC representative. Normally, anyone employed half-time or for more than six months is eligible for the standard university benefits package. "By paying our wages for three academic quarters as 49 percent time, 49 percent, and 52 percent time, the university excludes us from all regular employee benefits," Beggs said.

The problems that continue to burden graduate students today were first voiced in a November 1981 meeting. Most of the 54 TAs and RAs present—roughly 25 percent of all UCSC TAs—said they had been treated "well" and "as equals" by their supervisors. But about 20 percent of those responding to a questionnaire complained about such problems as too many students, little or no supervision, large, demanding workloads, sexual harassment, and the limited number of TA and RA positions available. Most TAs believed that the present grievance procedure, which calls for informal discussion with the faculty member, board chair, and/or the graduate dean, was inadequate.

GSEC approached Vice-Chancellor Marcum in spring, 1982, to negotiate a workable grievance process. "He promised to set up a committee to establish a formal procedure. This never happened," said GSEC member Tim Reed. "This is typical of the administration's indifference to TA concerns and its unwillingness to change existing structures." Graduate Dean John Ellis offered to intervene personally on a case-by-case basis, but has so far resisted GSEC's attempts to create a neutral arbitration process. Despite the prevalence of complaints, "under the current procedure, no TA or RA has ever filed a grievance over workload and working conditions," said Reed.

TA workloads are another area of persistent concern. Graduate division guidelines state that TAs should work no more than 16-20 hours per week. "Just what this means in terms of numbers of papers or exams, students per discussion section, and so on has to be determined on a board-by-board basis, since these factors are so different in each discipline," said GSEC representative Debbie Gordon. One of GSEC's goals is to establish guidelines for every board that employs TAs.

Last spring GSEC members met with the politics board and set up workload guidelines and an internal grievance procedure. "Since the new guidelines went into effect, I can spend far more time on students' papers. The reduced workload has definitely improved the quality of instruction in politics courses," said Politics TA Stewart Burns.

GSEC is currently pursuing similar agreements with other boards, but has encountered significant resistance to negotiations on this matter. One reason for this opposition is that since TAs are allocated to boards on the basis of class enrollments, some faculty members fear losing TAs for their courses if the amount of work TAs can be assigned is limited.

TA wages are tied to faculty salaries, but their relative value has declined at an alarming rate over the past two years due to huge increases in fees. "Though GSEC is making progress on workload guidelines and grievance procedures, much work remains to be done in such areas as salary erosion, benefits, job security, and fair, open selection and dismissal practices," said GSEC member Paul Edwards.

"Graduate students need an employee organization flexible enough to work with individual boards and powerful enough to exert pressure on the administration," Edwards pointed out. After one and a half years of preliminary organizing, GSEC members would like to see the committee evolve into a permanent employee association to represent the interests of graduate students. GSEC plans a general meeting later this quarter as a springboard for an intensive organizing campaign next fall, including a general canvass of incoming graduate students.

Future GSEC meetings will be announced in *City on a Hill*. For more information contact Paul Edwards at 425-7454, or leave a message for GSEC at the Student Activities building (A-frame).

It's Working in Other States

Teaching assistants at some other universities have achieved realistic employment contracts through collective bargaining. Unlike UCSC teaching assistants, University of Wisconsin and University of Oregon TAs are unionized. At Wisconsin, the Teaching Assistants Association (TAA) has worked to win rights for graduate students since 1966, negotiating their first contract with the university in 1970. Now working under their fifth contract, Wisconsin TAs have job security, limitations on class size, a health plan, and an impartial grievance procedure. Like the TAA, the graduate Teaching Fellows Federation at the University of Oregon is affiliated with the American Federation of Teachers (AFL-CIO). Oregon TAs have negotiated benefits similar to those of Wisconsin.

In 1976, University of Michigan officials refused to sign a collective bargaining agreement worked out with the Graduate Employees Union, claiming that Michigan labor law did not apply to TAs. Michigan's teaching assistants took the case to court and recently won an important legal victory restoring their old contract and their right to bargain collectively. At the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, TAs have scheduled a bargaining unit certification hearing to determine their status.

In order to receive official recognition as a union, University of California teaching assistants must get a favorable determination from the California Public Employment Relations Board (PERB). In March of 1983 hearings were held to set up collective bargaining units for various categories of University employees. For the time being, it appears that TAs are excluded fom collective bargaining rights with the University.

This has not slowed TA organizing in the University of California system. According to the student coordinator on collective bargining, Jim Knox, it is not clear whether UC TAs must form a systemwide association before they approach PERB for a hearing.

Though there is little coordination of activities across the state, most University of California campuses have at least attempted to organize TAs and uncover problem areas. A teaching assistant workload survey at UC San Diego revealed that "TA overload occurs in all groups and in the writing programs as a whole." At UCLA, the Graduate Students Association sent out a survey to assess the needs of UCLA's 2200 TAs and RAs. TAs and RAs at UC Berkeley and UC Santa Barbara have also expressed an interest in forming graduate student employee unions.

The Graduate Student Employees Committee at UCSC is cooperating with the UC Student Body Presidents Council to achieve greater communication and coordination of activities among the nine UC campuses. Santa Cruz graduate students are now trying to take the lead in gaining employee rights already won in other states.

—*Rick Zinman*

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Hunger: The Greenback Revolution

by Richard Rubin

There was supposed to be a revolution in the 1960s. A "Green Revolution," in which Western technology and economic aid would reap abundant harvests in the developing Third World. But while the land did produce more crops, something went wrong. Instead of enabling the impoverished to rise from their misery, this revolution only widened the gap between the very rich and the very poor.

The author of *Diet for a Small Planet* and *Food First—Beyond the Myth of Scarcity*, Frances Moore Lappe spoke on the phone from San Francisco about the causes of Third World hunger. Lappe and *Food First* co-author Joseph Collins are the founders of the Institute for Food and Development Policy, which is dedicated to the curtailment of world hunger. They will speak at UCSC this week.

"As agricultural resources such as credit and new technologies have flowed into these countries," explained Lappe, "they have been used by those people who already had various advantages. They already had some land; they were already literate; they already had political pull for credit. These individuals have been able to expand their holdings.

"This process is a dynamic one. If someone expands their holdings, it is at the expense of the smaller producers. So simultaneously you have a small number who are expanding their land and you have a large number of people who are losing ground and becoming more hungry."

The displacement of people from their land and the lack of a fair system for the distribution of food and resources is, Lappe insists, the real cause of hunger in the Third World—not overpopulation and underproduction. The Netherlands, for example, has more people per acre of farmland than does Bangladesh. However, "in Bangladesh about half the rural people are landless; they neither own nor rent land," said Lappe. "The decision-making power and the fruits of labor are only in the hands of a very few." But, she believes, if that country's resources were developed and distributed fairly, it could not only feed its own population, but could actually export food.

"People think of the majority of the hungry in the Third World as being small farmers," said Lappe. But actually "the bulk of the hungry in the Third World are those without land."

Throughout the Third World, only five percent of the landowners control over 80 percent of the land. As land holdings increase in size, the growing number of landless people compete with each other for work as farm laborers, bringing down wages. Or they are out of work entirely, as cultivated land becomes more profitable pasture for cattle.

Ironically, as wages drop and people become poorer, they are unable to buy as much food as they could previously, giving the large landowners more incentive to grow crops for exportation.

In the Phillipines, ruled by the US-supported dictator Ferdinand Marcos, a third of all the land is used for growing food for export. "This is the best land," said Lappe. "This is true throughout the Third World. The elite landowners control the flat, most fertile land. And a lot of that is in such crops as sugar and bananas. Luxury crops."

"The Filipinos, according to the World Health Organization, have become the worst fed people in all of Asia. Even while production goes up."

Multinational corporations such as Del Monte and United Brands contribute to hunger in the Third World. "The role of the multinational corporations," explained Lappe, "is not that they create the injustice, but that they exacerbate it. By coming in and offering contracts to the local entrepreneurs, they give them incentive to expand their acreage and to push the poor off their land. While people may have farmed a piece of land for generations, they usually do not have 'legal title' to it. It's very easy to move them out."

Lappe insists that neither she nor the Institute are anti-technology. "Technology in one situation could be very beneficial to the majority of the people," she explained. "But in another social-economic structure, where very few people are in control, that same technology could actually hurt people."

Lappe pointed out that calling for a technological solution implies that hunger is caused by a scarcity of food. She discounts this, and believes that focusing on technology without a change in the distribution of food actually increases hunger.

"Government to government aid from the US," she said, "is based on the myth that one can go through the powerful to reach the powerless. By going through a power structure that was dead set against the people you want to help, your funds couldn't do much. You would actually be reinforcing the power structure, and hurting the people you wanted to help."

"Our work to end military assistance to dictatorships is direct anti-hunger work," said Frances Moore Lappe.

As an example, she asked if one would give a thousand dollars to a white citizens' group in the South to distribute to poor Black sharecroppers.

As well as working in Asia and Africa, the Institute for Food and Development Policy has been active in observing and advising (in an unpaid position) the Nicaraguan agrarian reform movement. The Sandinista government there is trying to maintain and expand a mixed agricultural economy of both private and public sectors.

Even while confronted by a US-sponsored military incursion, "They [the Nicaraguan government] have proceeded with the agrarian reform and have significantly increased food production and at the same time production of their export crops," said Lappe.

When Anastasio Somoza and his supporters fled Nicaragua they abandoned a fifth of the country's land. These large, highly technological farms, unsuitable for use as small farms, are now run by the government.

Perhaps unique to the Sandinista revolution is the strong private cooperative movement. According to Lappe, "There are voluntary cooperatives springing up all over the country. Eventually the government hopes that they would account for 30-40 percent of food production." Also, private family-owned farms—the largest producers of beans and corn—still make up the bulk of Nicaragua's farm land.

"The agrarian reform in Nicaragua does not set a ceiling on the amount of land that anyone can own," said Lappe. "The large landholders' land will be protected as long as it is in production. If they let it go and drain the resources out of the country, it will be taken over and redistributed to the landless.

"The irony of it is that many people have described the Nicaraguan agrarian reform as more conservative than the El Salvador one, which was designed by the US government. It's so different from what our government says, that it would make you laugh if it weren't so tragic."

Lappe fully believes that the United States should provide emergency aid to Third World countries. But, she said, "Our role is not to go to other countries and try to set things straight there. That is not our responsibility. Ours is to make sure that our tax dollars, in the form of economic and military aid to repressive dictatorships, is not going to set obstacles up in the paths of the poor who are trying to liberate themselves from hunger.

"Our work to end military assistance to dictatorships is direct anti-hunger work. It is the most direct way that we can put ourselves on the side of the hungry in the Third World," said Lappe. "That is much more important for Americans to do than to think about how they can design some development projects which they could implant in a foreign country. That is not our role.

"Government to government aid is only as good as the recipient government. And if you are funneling aid toward a repressive government that is protecting a tiny elite, that foreign aid is not going to transform the situation—it will reinforce it."

Frances Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins will speak on Tuesday, May 3 at the Merrill College Dining Hall, at 8pm.

International Workers Day

continued from page 9

think it is more honorable to die suddenly than be killed by inches...I am sorry not to be hanged with the rest of the men."

Adolph Ficher claimed he was "tried for murder, and I was convicted of anarchy. I protest against being sentenced to death, because I have not been found guilty of murder. However, if I am to die on account of being an anarchist...I will not remonstrate."

George Engel spoke of the history of the country and how force was used to achieve liberty. "Just as the man who agitated against slavery in this country had to ascend the gallows, so must we. I hate and combat, not the individual capitalist, but the system that gives him those privileges."

Of the seven sentenced to die, four made it to the gallows. One committed suicide in his cell; two had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment by the governor the day before the execution date. On November 11, 1887, Spies, Parson, Fischer, and Engel were scheduled to die.

That morning, while eating his last meal, Parsons received a telegram from Josephine Tiltory of Boston: "Not goodbye, but hail, brothers. From the gallows trap the march will be taken up. I will listen for the beating of the drum."

The four men were handcuffed and led to the gallows before a silent crowd of 200. White hoods were placed over their heads, nooses fitted around their necks. Suddenly Engel, as the noose was being tightened, called out in a quivering voice: "I am ready to die in any way for such a cause, and so dying will live forever."

Then Spies, his voice muffled by the hood, cried out: "Our silence will be more powerful than the voices you are going to strangle today!"

"Hurrah for anarchy!" exclaimed Fischer.

"Hurrah for anarchy!" echoed Engel.

"This is the happiest moment of my life!" exclaimed Fischer.

Shall I be allowed to speak?" called Parsons in a firm voice. "Men of America? Let me speak, Sheriff Matson! Let the voice of the people be—"

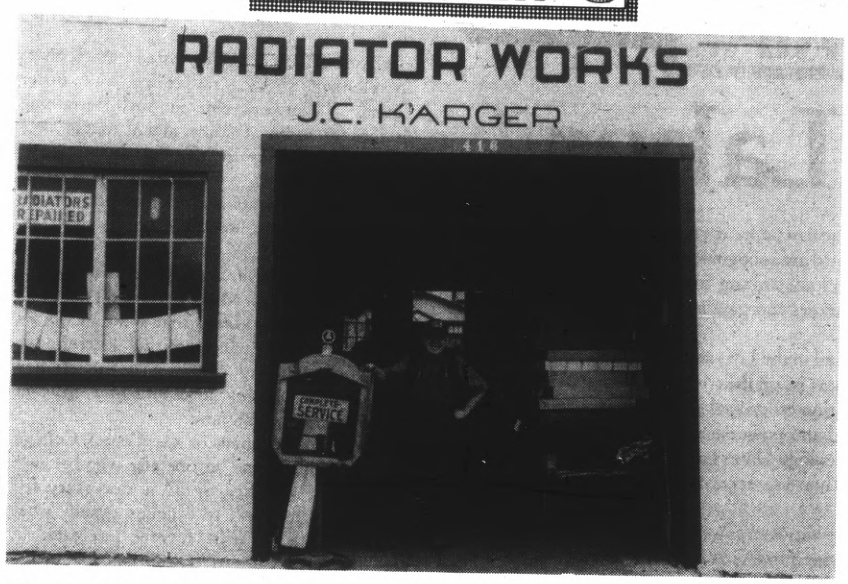
Then the trap swung; his last word cut off.

Asked later why he didn't let Parsons finish, Sheriff Matson told a New York *Times* reporter: "With the strained public sentiment, I did not deem it expedient to have the men make long speeches at that time...It seemed to me that it would only lead to excitement."

On November 13, two days after the hangings, one of largest funerals in Chicago's history was given for the four men. Despite a ban by the mayor on demonstrations, speeches, music, flags, and banners, some 250,000 people lined the funeral route while 6,000 mourners marched behind the coffins.

Two years later, the Second Socialist International declared May 1 as a day of worldwide demonstrations for workers' demands. International Workers Day was born.

CITY CLIPS



KARIN VICTORIA

Something for Everyone In Paths to Peace

Everyone—from anti-US-running-dog-imperialism fans to peace-through-superior-firepower supporters—should be able to find speakers they can agree with in next week's eight-day Paths to Peace conference.

Progressives will be there to applaud Isabel Letelier, the widow of Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador to the US who was assassinated in 1976. She will denounce Reagan's foreign policy in a talk on "Central America and Peace" on Friday, May 6, 7:30pm at the First Methodist Church, 250 California Street in Santa Cruz.

Conservatives will root for Colonel Sam Dickens from the right wing think tank, American Security Council Coalition for Peace Through Strength. Dickens will counter Letelier's arguments with the Reagan administration line in a talk entitled "Crisis in the Caribbean Basin" on Saturday, May 7, 10am at Thimann 3, UCSC.

Other attractions include Frances Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins, co-authors of *Food First,* who will explain why there is hunger in a world that grows enough grain to feed everyone sufficiently (Tuesday, May 3, 8pm at UCSC's Merrill Dining Hall); a United Nations Political Affairs Officer speaking on peace-keeping and the security council (Monday, May 2, 7:30pm at Cabrillo College's Forum Building); and a sing for peace with Tom Paxton on Saturday, May 7, 4pm, in the UCSC Quarry.

Andy Hsia-Coron, a conference organizer, said Paths to Peace "is the first time ever in this community a real wide range of points of view will be presented. It will be especially helpful for people who haven't made up their minds yet to listen to speakers who will present strong arguments for their cases."

For those who already know where they stand, Hsia-Coron said they can "come cheer their favorites and hear more reasons to believe what they already know." But he was quick to point out that "This is not a rally; it's an educational event. Too many events here preach to the choir—they don't educate anybody new."

If the list of speakers isn't enough to make you an instant expert in peace, over a dozen workshops will be held over the next two weeks on such topics as "Women and the Peace Movement," "Roots of Violence and Alienation," and "Civilian-Based Defense." See this issue's back page ad for times and dates.

For more information about the events and free child care, call 427-3267.

Return to Jail, Return Directly to Jail

The Santa Cruz county board of supervisors is considering a proposal to have inmates at the county jail pay for their incarceration as part of their probation. The financially-strapped county government is currently investigating whether the $46.50 it costs to keep a person in jail per day could be paid back to fill its coffers.

"Is this the avenue we want to pursue to bring more revenue in the county budget?" asked Jo Kenny of the Santa Cruz Women's Prison Support Group. Kenny and others who oppose the idea point out that the county has another source for funds, which they believe to be more appropriate. Presently, over $6 million is owed the county in property taxes by large landowners, such as the Seaside Corporation (the Boardwalk). This is because the penalty charged for non-payment is lower than the interest that tax money accrues in high interest money market accounts.

Kenny has some doubts about the idea of paying for one's time in jail. "My concern is that it is a double jeopardy," she said. "The amount of money a person is capable of paying is based on potential earnings." She says this doesn't take into account that most people lose their jobs if they spend any length of time in jail, the unemployment picture once they get out, and the extremely low status on convicted offenders in that job market. She also pointed out that a large number of women in jail are poor single mothers there because of welfare or food stamp fraud, and wonders how these women will be able to pay.

As the proposal now stands, Santa Cruz county judges would decide who pays what for their time in jail. If an individual finishes a sentence but is unable to pay back the county as part of his or her probation, it's back to jail, without a hearing, for parole violation.

While Santa Cruz county officials research this proposal, they might give the city of San Francisco a call. That city's administration found that it would actually cost more money than it would bring in to implement the plan.

The proposal, bridging ideological lines, currently has the support of all five county supervisors. It is scheduled to be voted on at the May 24 supervisors meeting.

Financial Aid For Students

If you are attending UCSC, Cabrillo College, or Bethany Bible College, you are eligible to join the Santa Cruz County Schools Federal Credit Union.

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- enjoy the convenience of an office near your college.

Applications are available at the main office near Cabrillo College at 2645 Park Avenue in Soquel, the Santa Cruz office near UCSC at 228 Cardiff Place, or the Watsonville office in the Alta Vista Shopping Center.

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY SCHOOLS FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

Pizza? On Campus?

Sluggo's Pizza at Porter College is a worker's collective serving homemade pizza and baked goods, a variety of beer and wine and daily Italian lunch specials.

Open Mon-Sat 7:45am-1am
Sun 6pm-1am

And don't forget Wed. Happy Hour.
5-7pm $2.00 unlimited beer & chips.
429-6807

Incidents

Dear Staff:

The Campus Bulletin circulated April 18 came as a surprise not only for what it said, but for what it didn't say. It is surprising that one attempted rape during the day brought about such a strong response from an unknown source.

Did this bulletin come from the campus administration, or from an individual? Was this an isolated incident or merely one of a series, the rest of which have been covered up? It would seem incredible that on a campus of 6000, roughly half women, there has been only one attempted rape in the two years that we have been here. If, as we suspect, there have been other "incidents," we feel that it is important that there be a general consciousness of the potential danger, if only so that a woman who feels uncomfortable walking alone can feel warranted in her request for an escort.

Lise Ransdell
Lucy Steinert

$22.80

Dear Staff:

Greg Leibermann, in his letter to the editor, asked two questions regarding the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce/University of California, April 12, Social Science Reception. As Director of Cooperative Ecucation, I shall address these questions. However, I am unclear as to how Greg's questions have any relation to duplication of services, conflicting information and perpetuation of the image of UCSC's right hand not knowing what the left is doing.

1. "Why was (the Social Science Career Reception) 'just for social science students' as the rsvp contact, Cooperation Education, informed me?"

On February 15, a Chamber/UCSC reception also was held for Natural Science students. As has been the case for the past three years, local employers have been invited to the campus to provide professional advice to students in all disciplines. However, to avoid duplication, in 1983 we did not offer a reception in the area of humanities—the reason: Career Planning and Placement is sponsoring an April 23, "Opportunities in the Arts" program and many local professionals will attend.

2. "Why didn't Career Planning and Placement have responsibility for an event such as this?"

For years we have attended Chamber meetings. Three years ago the Chamber established a Cooperative Education Subcommittee to develop programs which would ameliorate the local internship situation, as well as employer/student perceptions. Toward this end, the reception series was implemented. Thus, the receptions and Cooperative Education's, rather than CPPC's, direct involvement. However, Career Planning and Placement knew exactly which office to refer Greg to—the right hand definitely was aware of what the left was doing.

In addition to answering the above questions, the slick poster remark deserves some attention. We get a little bored with gold. I think the poster was great at a cost of only $22.80.

Jewel DeMoss
Director, Cooperative Education

Innovative

Dear Staff:

I wish to comment on your innovative sketches of "Women On The Edge." It was a privilege to have read those beautiful passages. Never have I experienced anyone who could so creatively capture the facets of *all* women, and do so without rousing pity. But making one so aware of the need for meaning in our short lives, through your poetic biographies, I took on each woman's identity. They and I became interchangeable.

As the unknown street woman put it, "Whatever you give me will return to you. Someone else will give you something."

Thanks Beth, I owe you one!

Merrell Schwimmer
a Beth Blevins fan

More Data

Dear Staff:

Thank you for your very supportive article on the homeless, "Where Do They Go?"

There were, however, a couple of inaccuracies that I would like to correct.

First, the Shelter Project and Hotline is a project of USA/Riptide. As such, it is under the supervision of the Shelter Project Advsiory Board, made up of members from local churches, government agencies, the Chamber of Commerce, the Red Cross and non-profit service organizations.

Second, the Shelter Project and USA/Riptide have no plans at this time to establish a permanent shelter. The Board may choose to look at that option later on if local resources prove insufficient to meet the need.

Third, the survey, mentioned in the article, was sponsored by the Shelter Task Force and gave us very incomplete data. Only 20 of the 100 survey forms were returned, and while the 20 organizations indicated a dramatic increase in the numbers of homeless in the county, a true understanding of the extent of the problem will require more data.

Thank you,
Paul R. Brindel
Administrative Coordinator

Lights Out

Dear Staff:

According to the *Sentinel* of April 11 the Department of Environmental Medicine at NYU has found that "people who are exposed to fluorescent light an average of 35 hours a week for five years have an 87 percent greater chance of developing melanoma than people who weren't exposed."

And an article in the British medical journal *Lancet* suggests that women who work under fluorescent lights are twice as likely to get skin cancer as women who don't.

Should students, faculty, and staff accept a potentially carcinogenic factor of this kind when the alternative—standard lighting—is so relatively simple and straightforward?

Or should we leave it up to the individual and expect each student, professor, and staff person to change the lighting in their own space? Are we casual about this because the risk may affect women only? Shouldn't the Industrial Safety Office develop a campuswide policy?

Lewis Austin

P.S. I've already removed the tubes from my own office space, but not everyone has that option.

EDITORIAL

Honor Labor

May 1 is more than just another day on the calendar. It represents one of the few days of the year when workers all over the world are recognized for the sweat of their labor. In countries all over the globe, workers are uniting to show that certain bonds go beyond family or homeland, and that one day workers can gain a fair share of the wealth they produce.

Unfortunately, May Day will go largely unnoticed in the US, since labor has rarely had a real voice here. The history of labor in the United States is, on the whole, a sorry spectacle—a long and bloody tale of violence, sell-outs, and co-optation by cynical business interests and corrupt political parties. Labor in the US is kept isolated and powerless by lies and manipulation, by calculated jingoism and racism. The prevailing ideology blames a faltering American economy on the disloyalty and laziness of the workers. When the economy soars, it is because of the wisdom of business.

Yet this situation is not without hope. We have witnessed in Santa Cruz the struggle of the Cabrillo and Saga workers to unionize. We have seen in Poland the rise of a powerful and independent labor union which has so far defied attempts to crush it. The future for workers is far from secure, but events like these leave one with hope.

On this May 1, stop and consider the women and men who have worked for the dream that one day labor will be honored in the United States.

LETTERS

Monkey Grip

Dear Staff:

As a member of Students for Mobilization for Animals, I am appalled at the ignorance displayed by the Cowell College Student Council in a funding voucher we received from them on April 12. We had requested a donation of $35 from each college to fund our postering and the use of a university van to take students to the rally at UC Davis this past Sunday. Other colleges returned their vouchers saying, "sorry, no funds." Cowell, however, (voucher signed by Valerie Johnson), tacked on their opinion that "some sacrifice by all is necessary for science to progress." Sacrifice? By "all"? Are the members of the Cowell Council prepared to endure, in the name of science, the kind of torture to which over 90 million animals are subjected in American research labs every day?

At the rally on Sunday, I watched two short films taken against regulations inside animal research laboratories, which are firmly closed to public scrutiny. One experiment shown involved strapping down fully conscious, unanesthetized pigs and blow-torching the animals until their skin was charred down to the muscle. The researchers then removed the skin. Another experiment showed rhesus monkeys, again fully conscious, immobilized from the neck down in plexiglass boxes, the tops of their heads missing, replaced by a complex of electrodes. They are being tested for responses to electric shock, radiation, and other "stimuli." Monkeys remain in such restraining devices for *months* at a time, and of course, they never recover from the damage done to their bodies.

These experiments and countless others are repeated for years, literally hundreds of times, on everything from monkeys to mice. Over half the results are never published, of no use to science whatsoever. MfA is not trying to end all research. We are asking that some of the $4 billion spent annually on this horrendous mutilation of living creatures be invested in developing the many cost- and time-efficient alternatives to vivisection.

I urge the members of the Cowell College Student Council and anyone else who believes that "some sacrifice by all is necessary for science to progress" to examine exactly what the "sacrifice" entails. Anyone interested in learning more about Mobilization for Animals, please contact Students for MfA at the Student Activities A-Frame.

Holly Freifeld

Behind UCSC 900%

Dear Staff:

I'm just one of those temporary lecturers whose title is "Visiting Lecturer in Mathematics." I find this title hilarious since I've probably lived in Santa Cruz longer than the sum total of our new administration. I'd like to discuss a very basic issue, that of library fines.

Apparently some time in March I checked out a mathematics journal from the Science Library. I was the first and last person to use this journal, and I have signed a card which entitles others to call me at my office when our books become overdue.

Since the Science Library had my old address (lecturers can't afford to buy a house these days), they sent the overdue notice to that address. By the time the post office received my address change the fine had been raised from the initial sum of $5.25 to $50.25 along with a letter saying that a collection agency would take up the fine.

Now those wealthy administrators (who can afford to buy a house) at one point sat in their well furnished office and decided that it is quite reasonable to charge 900 percent interest on a sum owed the university over a period of three months. I'm sure the sum is a small one to them, but then they are unaware of the realities of student life or of our new category of personnel known as "Visiting Lecturers."

After complaining, they decided $10.25 would be enough, and like the slimy backbone I have, I agreed to pay it.

Had I been Gandhi, I would have called for a mass burning of overdue notices in front of the library the next day while some Vice Chancellor flogged me with his academic stick.

Needless to say, I'm becoming tired of being associated with an institution whose administrators have converted the term "Fiat Lux" to "Fiat Bux." In fact, the net effect of their threatening policy will cause students and teachers to use the libraries less frequently.

Even though I have a great need for the literature in the libraries, I have decided not to use them until the fine policy has been reexamined not only by wealthy administrators, whose academic interests are highly questionable, but also by a group of students and lecturers, whose academic and economic realities are being abused.

Sincerely,
Phillip McClurg
Lecturer in Mathematics

KALEIDOSCOPE

Work Habits

The other week I received a letter from a Fanbelt fan. Nothing unusual in itself. I receive so many adulations in a single week that the post service has to deliver the mail-bags via a medium sized semi-truck. But this one was different. This fan wanted to know about our work conditions here at *Subsidy on a Hill,* and since it is International Workers Week, I thought I would share the letter with you, along with my usual erudite reply. Here goes:

Dear Mr. Fanbelt,

While I was wrapping fish the other day, I became curious about what your *space* is like [illegible] at the Stonedhouse [sic]. I've heard rumours that your editor put bars on the windows to keep the scribes from flying off to the Red Room. Is this true? Also, is it a fact that you have a legion of trained monkeys writing your editorials? What do you pay them? Are their work conditions safe? What do they think about Darwin? I'm doing my History of Consciousness dissertation on primates, so I am very interested in this subject.

Yours in solidarity,
Bonzo

Dear Mr. Bonzo,

I am shocked at your suggestion that our editorial staff resembles those of the monkey persuasion. Sure, we make weird noises and scratch our private parts a lot, but other than our mating habits we have nothing in common with apes. As for our work conditions, they are impeccable: a cigarette in every ashtray, a trashcan in every corner, and a picture of the chancellor in every trashcan. As for the bars on the window, they are not there to keep us in, but rather, to keep primates like you out. Good luck on your dissertation.

Yours in shock therapy,
Joey

Dramatic Stuff

Charles Baudelaire once said that work is less boring than amusing one's self, but if he were attending the theater offerings in Santa Cruz this week I think he would retract that statement.

The firmest offering this week, if you can excuse the expression, is the Hit and Run Theatre Company's *An Evening about Sex and Other Things,* playing Friday through Sunday for the next three weeks at the Louden Nelson Community Center. The show features *Hold Me Until Morning,* a play directed by Judy Slattum about a confrontation between a man and his penis. (I'm completely serious.) Also on the bill is the award-winning comedienne Carol Roberts. The show starts at 8pm and tickets are $5 for adults, and $3.50 for students and seniors.

PAUL SCHRAUB

The Hit and Run Theater Company sent us this photo. For more details, see "Dramatic Stuff."

The Bear Republic Theater's production of the children's play, *Trap Doors,* which concerns the tribulations of a Chicano youth trying to gain acceptance during his first day of school, will play Sunday, May 1, at 2pm in the Louden Nelson Center, and at the same time on May 8. Tickets are $1.50 for children, and $3 for adults.

Also downtown this week is the Bear Republic's playreading of *Chautaugua*—four original scripts by UCSC students Suzanne Edminster, Christopher Hoops, Willie Anderson, and Kevin Diller. The playreadings will begin at 7:30pm in the Art Center Theatre on Monday, May 2.

Up at the Ideal Becoming Real Estate, the Crash, Burn, and Die Dance Company will present an adapted version of Samuel Beckett's *Play,* featuring the choreography of Therese Adams and the dancing of Taani Lee, Martha Corrigan, and Erica Rosenast. *Play* will play on Friday and Saturday at 8:30pm in the Performing Arts Concert Hall. Admission is $3.50 at the door. At the Barn Theatre, Woody Allen's comedy *Play It Again, Sam* will be presented Friday through Sunday for the next three weeks. *Showtime is 8:30pm, and the tickets are $5 general admission, and $4 for student-types.*

Lost in Music

It's about time, it's about space, it's about the future of the human race. I'm speaking, of course, about the Rock Against Racism concert on the Cowell Lawn Saturday, featuring Blackwaterjam, Burnt Offering, and the infamous, the incredible, Space 1999. The music starts at 2pm, but Brotherly Love will be featured all day long. Also on campus this week will be the UCSC Ballet Folklorio, Los Mejicas (Wednesday, 6:15pm in the Merrill Dining Hall); Mary Badarak's "The Natural Horn" (Wednesday, 8pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall); Marginal Prophet, a UCSC rock band (Friday, 9pm, Crown Dining Hall); and blues 'n soul band Automatic Slim, featuring "Harpo Mark" Zaretsky and guitarist Mike "aw, shucks" Jeronimo (Sunday, 6pm, College Five Quad).

"When all the lights are low, I know a place to go: Downtown." The Catalyst this week is featuring New Riders of the Purple Sage on Saturday ($4 advance/$5.50 at the door) and the bubble gummy Pablo Cruise on Sunday ($8/$9.50). The Kuumbwa is presenting Mongo Santamaria, a Latin Jazz ensemble, on Friday at 8 and 10:30pm ($8), and solo pianist Roland Hanna on Monday at 8pm ($6). Ensemble Nova, the last concert in the "April in Santa Cruz" festival, will be presented on Wednesday at 8pm at the Kuumbwa ($3 general/$1 students). O.T. Price's has three barn-burning shows this week; blues harpist Charlie Musselwhite on Friday at 9pm ($3); bluegrass band Lost Highway on Sunday at 8:30pm ($2); and 1982 National Fingerpicking Champion Chris Proctor on Tuesday at 8:30pm ($2).

Art Chart

"I do not like work even when another person does it," Mark Twain once said, and I agree. Fortunately I don't feel the same way about art.

You might break the camel's back (and my heart) if you don't go see Denise Wilkerson's *splendid photo show at the Stevenson Coffee Shop. The exhibit lasts only two more days. Other photography on* campus includes "East of This West," a senior exhibit featuring photos of West Africa, at the College Five Provost Gallery; Anne Grannis's color and handpainted photos at the College Five Bridge Gallery; and Kathryn Ritchie's photos, paintings, pastels, and prints at Crown's Banana Joe's, starting Sunday. Other art on campus includes Ellen Steinberg's oil paintings at the Oakes Coffeeshop Lounge, and Aaron Johnson's paintings and prints at the Stevenson Coffee Shop. The latter two shows start Saturday.

Have a happy International Workers Week. I shall leave you with one last quote, this one by St. Francis De Sales: "An ounce of work is worth many pounds of words." Let's face it, an ounce of anything is worth many pounds of words.

—Joey Fanbelt

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Planned Parenthood
UPCOMING PROGRAMS

Wednesday, May 4
Natural Family Planning: Learn to use the body's natural indicators, either as a method of birth control or to achieve pregnancy. First of two sessions. 6:30 pm, Upstairs Library, 212 Laurel St. Sliding scale fee. Partners welcome.

Monday, May 23
Pre-Menstrual Syndrome: A one-session class covering the physical and emotional symptoms of this common condition, as well as causes and methods for achieving relief. 7 pm, Upstairs Library, 212 Laurel St., Santa Cruz. Sliding scale. Partners welcome.

Tuesday, June 21
Pre-Menstrual Syndrome: See May 23 listing for information.

Please note: pre-registration is requested for the Natural Family Planning and Pre-Menstual Syndrome classes, and space is limited. For registration or more information on any educational program, contact Planned Parenthood at 425-1551.

Clinic Services: Ongoing by appointment. Birth control, annual exams, infection checks/treatment, pregnancy testing/referrals. Sliding scale fees, Medi-Cal accepted. 426-5550 for appointment.

212 Laurel St., Santa Cruz

Calend

28 Thursday

☐movies

As part of the Film and Politics Film series with visiting instructor Saul Landau, a double feature: **Land of My Birth** and **Steppin'**. 7:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

☐lectures

As part of the Dynamics of Infection lecture series, Anne Arvin, MD, will speak on "Infection in the Abnormal Host." 7:00pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit: "East of this West," a senior photo exhibition of West Africa. 10:00am to 8:00pm daily, Porter College, Provost Gallery. Free.

Art Exhibit: Color and Handpainted Photographs by Anne Grannis. 12:00 to 4:00pm daily, Porter Bridge Gallery. Free. Exhibit ends May 4.

"Applying to Graduate School;" UCSC's Psychology Undergraduate Advisor, Mark Neenan, will outline the steps in applying to psychology graduate programs. 7:00pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Quaker Midweek weekly meeting for worship, sharing and singing. 7:00pm, Kresge 323.

Chinquapin Contributors Reading. 7:30pm, Kresge Commuter Lounge. Free.

KZUT Campus Cable Television: 7:00pm, **Eclipse**, an Antonioni film set in the barren milieu of Italy's upper bourgeoisie. A Superb Film!

KUSP will be broadcasting third world women writers from Merrill's poetry readings. 4:00 to 5:30pm.

29 Friday

☐movies

The Prince and the Showgirl, as part of The Film Committee Spring series. 8:00 and 10:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

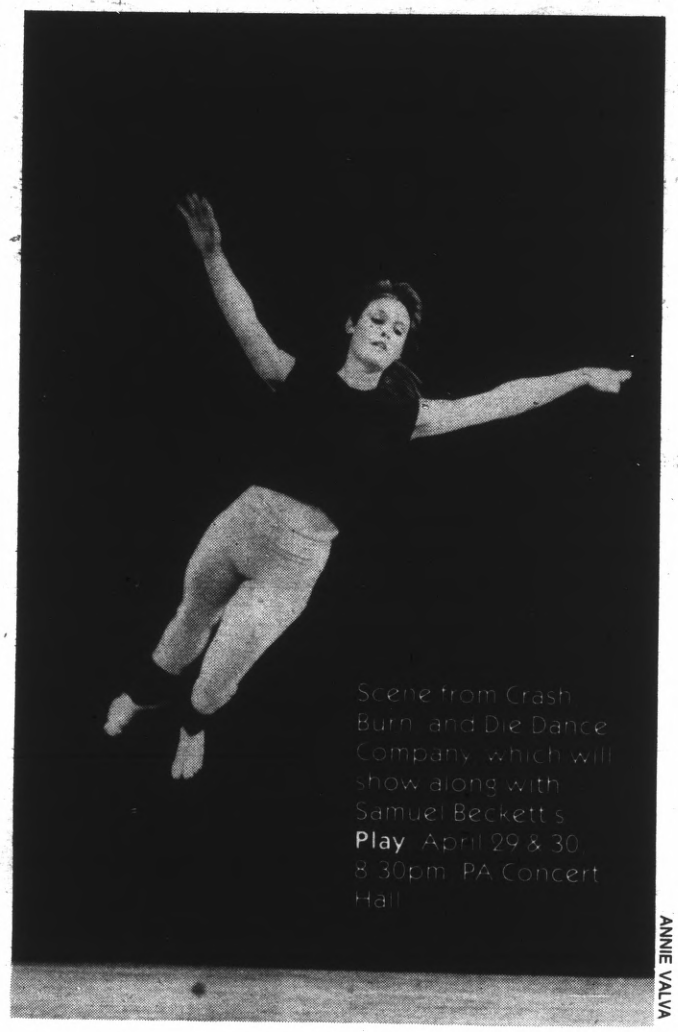
☐theater

Woody Allen's **Play It Again Sam**, directed by David Zarko, with Rick Warren, Ed Coughlin, and Jac Royce. 8:00pm, Barn Theater. $4.00 students and seniors, $5.00 general. Performances will continue weekends through May 15.

A benefit performance of **Play** by Samuel Beckett, directed by Therese Adams. 8:30pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $3.50. Performance will repeat April 30.

☐lectures

As part of the Helen C. Escolle Seminar Series, John Abelson, will speak on "Recent Advances in RNA Processing." 4:00pm, Thimann Lecture Hall I. Free.


Scene from Crash Burn and Die Dance Company, which will show along with Samuel Beckett's Play April 29 & 30 8:30pm PA Concert Hall

ANNIE VALVA

☐miscellaneous

Graduate Issues Workshop: A panel of graduate students and Jim Lofgren, UC Student lobby, will present current issues affecting grad students. Issues include: state's fiscal affairs; TA/RA workloads and salaries; minorities; health, housing and child-care. 12:00pm, Kerr 247. Free.

Stevenson Social Hour: Rush Hour. 4:00pm, Stevenson Main Quad. For more information call Cindy x2020.

As part of Gay and Lesbian Alliance Rap Group, Men's rap group meets every 1st and 3rd Friday; Women's rap group meets every 2nd and 4th Friday. Raps are for everyone interested in discussing gay and lesbian related issues. 7:00pm, Stevenson 237A.

Harvey House Dance. Crown Dining Hall, 9pm-1am with rock band "Marginal Prophet" Free.

30 Saturday

☐movies

Wayne Wang's Chan is Missing, stole the show at LA Filmex and the 1982 New Directors/New Films Festival. 7:00 and 9:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

The Buddy Holly Story, with Gary Busey. 8:00 and 10:00pm, Crown Dining Hall. $1.00.

☐concerts

Rock Against Racism: An afternoon celebration of music and poetry, featuring Blackwaterjam, Burnt Offering and Space 1999. Come listen to Blues, Reggae, Salsa and New Wave. 2:00pm, Cowell Lawn. Free.

Ensemble Nova: Recent works by California Composers. This concert will include works by David Cope, Luciano Berio, David Felder, Robert Erickson, Steed Cowart and Bernard Rands. 8:00pm, Kuumbwa Jazz Center. $3.00 general, $1.00 students.

☐theater

Play It Again Sam: *See April 29 for details.*

☐lectures

Marxist Student Group Lecture Series. Speaker and topic to be announced. 1:00pm, Oakes 204. Free.

Bernard Rands, guest composer, will meet with composition students and interested members of the public. 1:00pm, Porter D148. Free.

☐sports

California State 6th Annual Ultimate Frisbee Championships with 16 men's teams and 8 women's teams playing a preliminary round. 10:00am to 6:00pm, East Field. Finals on May 1. Free.

Women's Soccer, UCSC vs Stanford. 3:00pm, UCSC. C for more information.

UCLA Windsurfer Regatta Regatta continues May 1. Ca for more information.

☐miscellaneou

Art Exhibit: Paintings and P Aaron Johnson. Stevenson Coffeehouse. Free. Continue 14.

Friends of UCSC Farm and G sale of plants grown by the F Garden. These are annuals a perennials not readily found 10:00am to 11:00am for Frie 11:00am to 1:00pm open to t Barn Theater Parking Lot.

1 Sunday

☐movies

Double Feature: **Siddhartha Man Who Fell To Earth.** will show at 7:00pm, *The Ma* show at 9:00pm, Kresge Tow $2.00.

☐concerts

Final Performance of the Cro Chamber Players with guest a Leta Miller, Brian Hanly, Da Tomatz, and Werner Rose wi perform works by Turina, Hi and Goldmark. 2:30pm, Crow Hall. Free.

☐theater

Play It Again Sam: *See April details.*

☐lectures

Dr. Thomas E. Ambrogi, Ex Director, San Francisco Arch Commission on Social Justice speak on "Catholic Bishops' p on nuclear war," as part of Pa Peace lecture series. 7:30pm, Cross Church. $4.00 general, students, seniors and low inco persons. Series tickets: $20.0

☐sports

California State 6th Annual U Frisbee Championships finals. 10:00am to 6:00pm, East Fiel *April 30 for details.*

Windsurfing: *See April 30 for*

☐miscellaneous

Run/Walk Fundraiser: May m run and walk for Cabrillo Con Chorus. 8:00am to noon, mee Carriage House Parking Lot. total. Phone x2405 for more information.

Ecumenical Campus Ministry Morning Celebration led by P Wilson. 9:00am, Health Cent Conference Room.

ndar

Women's Soccer, UCSC vs. Stanford. 3:00pm, UCSC. Call x4524 for more information.

UCLA Windsurfer Regatta at UCLA. Regatta continues May 1. Call x2531 for more information.

☐miscellaneous

Art Exhibit: Paintings and Prints by Aaron Johnson. Stevenson Coffeehouse. Free. Continues to May 14.

Friends of UCSC Farm and Garden sale of plants grown by the Farm and Garden. These are annuals and perennials not readily found elsewhere. 10:00am to 11:00am for Friends only. 11:00am to 1:00pm open to the public. Barn Theater Parking Lot.

1 Sunday

☐movies

Double Feature: **Siddhartha** and **The Man Who Fell To Earth.** *Siddhartha* will show at 7:00pm, *The Man* will show at 9:00pm, Kresge Town Hall. $2.00.

☐concerts

Final Performance of the Crown Chamber Players with guest artists Leta Miller, Brian Hanly, Davit Tomatz, and Werner Rose will perform works by Turina, Hindemith, and Goldmark. 2:30pm, Crown Dining Hall. Free.

☐theater

Play It Again Sam: *See April 29 for details.*

☐lectures

Dr. Thomas E. Ambrogi, Executive Director, San Francisco Archdiocese Commission on Social Justice will speak on "Catholic Bishops' position on nuclear war," as part of Paths To Peace lecture series. 7:30pm, Holy Cross Church. $4.00 general, $2.50 students, seniors and low income persons. Series tickets: $20.00.

☐sports

California State 6th Annual Ultimate Frisbee Championships finals. 10:00am to 6:00pm, East Field. *See April 30 for details.*

Windsurfing: *See April 30 for details.*

☐miscellaneous

Fun/Walk Fundraiser: May morning fun and walk for Cabrillo Community Chorus. 8:00am to noon, meet at Carriage House Parking Lot. 5 miles total. Phone x2405 for more information.

Ecumenical Campus Ministry Sunday Morning Celebration led by Pam Wilson. 9:00am, Health Center Conference Room.

Israel Independence Day Celebration. There will be workshops, films, slide-shows, music and dance. 10:00am, Stevenson Fireside Lounge, Courtyard, and Rooms 213, 217, 221, and 237A. Free!

Begin the Cinco de Mayo Celebration with a Spanish Mass and Menudo Breakfast. 10:00am, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship sponsors a manuscript study in the Gospel of Mark, led by Carrie Bare. 6:30pm, Cowell Health Center.

Art Exhibit: Photographs, paintings, pastels and prints by Kathryn Ritchie. Banana Joes Coffeeshop/Crown. Free. Continues to May 12.

2 Monday

☐movies

Apartheid: 20th Century Slavery and **Land of Promise**, a double feature in conjunction with an organizational meeting for Campaign for Responsible Public Investment. 7:00pm, Oakes 105. Free.

Peace Corps film series. 7:00pm, Porter 148. Continues to May 4. For further information call Bob Shilvock x2183.

☐lectures

Dr. Jurgen Dedring, Political Affairs Officer, United Nations and author of Recent Advance in Peace and Conflict Research, will speak on "UN Security Council's peace keeping functions," as part of the Paths to Peace lecture series. 7:30pm, Cabrillo College Forum Building. $4.00 general, $2.50 students, seniors and low income persons. Series tickets: $20.00.

☐miscellaneous

Peace Corps recruiters will be at McHenry Library foyer till May 4.

Community for University and Industry Accountability weekly meeting to discuss the Research and Development center. 6:00pm, Kerr 247. Free.

As part of Stevenson College Night: French Crepes Dinner; Entertainment by Andy Narell Quartet. Doors open 5:45/show 6:40pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. Call Cindy x2020 for further information.

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship general meeting for Crown and Merrill students with worship, fellowship, prayer and a speaker. 6:45pm, Crown-Merrill Recreation Room. Free.

Democratic Socialists of America general meeting. They will discuss their latest activities and future plans concerning South Africa initiative and SAGA workers issues. 7:00pm, Kresge Seminar Room.

"Growing Up With Alcoholism," fourth in a four week workshop on the positive and negative aspects of the roles developed by family members dealing with alcoholism. 7:00pm, Cowell Commuter Lounge (below the Cowell Dining Hall). Call Betty Havey, 426-6242, for more information.

As part of International Week, sponsored by The Center for American Language Studies, there will be presentations by students from Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Switzerland, Germany and France. There will also be slide shows, music and food to sample. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Free.

Withdrawal Petition: Last day to file a petition for withdrawal with a partial refund of fees. Graduate Division/college office.

Change of Program of Study: last day to Drop a course with $3 fee. Office of the Registrar.

3 Tuesday

☐movies

Peace Corps film series. 1:30pm, Cowell Health Center Conference Room. Continues to May 4. For further information call Bob Shilvock x2183.

As part of the De/Signing Women Spring Film Series, **All About Eve**, with Bette Davis, Anne Baxter, and Marilyn Monroe in a film about Broadway theater people. 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1. $1.50.

☐lectures

As part of the Helen C. Escole Seminar Series, Luis Villarreal, will speak on "Signals for Splicing, Polyadenylatin and Transport of Nuclear RNA." 4:00pm, Thimann Lecture Hall I. Free.

Margaret Cruikshank, Lecturer Women's Studies, City College of San Francisco, will speak on "Beyond Lesbian Studies." 4:00pm, Kresge Seminar Room. Free.

As part of the Dynamics of Infection lecture series, Mary G. Yarbrough, RN, will speak on "Nosocomial Infections." 7:00pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3. Free.

Affiliates Public Affair Lecture Series: Professor John Marcum will speak on "New Caledonia and French Polynesia: Explosions in the Pacific." 7:30pm, Santa Cruz Public Library Meeting Room. Free.

Francis Moore Lappe and Dr. Joseph Collins, founder of the Institute for Food and Development Policy, will address the world hunger crisis, control of food-producing resources and the relationship of foreign aid to Third World underdevelopment. 8:00pm, Merrill Dining Hall. $3.00.

☐miscellaneous

As part of International Week, sponsored by The Center for American Language Studies, there will be presenations by students from Japan. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Free.

Chug L'Ivrit, a weekly Hebrew discussion group. All interested in conversing in Hebrew and improving their Hebrew language skills, please feel free to join us. 7:30pm, Stevenson 221.

Students for Mobilization for Animals weekly meeting. 8:00pm, Cowell 113.

4 Wednesday

☐movies

Peace Corps film series. 12:00pm, Career Planning and Placement, Central Services 123. Continues to May 4. For further information call Bob Shilvock x2183.

As part of "An Encounter With Tragedy" film series, **Othello,** by Shakespeare. Discussion to follow. 7:00pm, Oakes 105. Free.

As part of De/signing Women film series, **The Story of Adele H.** 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 2. $1.50.

Chulas Fronteras with introduction instrument demonstration by Laura and David Kilpatrick. 7:30pm, Kresge Seminar Room. Free.

Island, a Japanese film starring Nobuko Otowa, is a film which depicts a farming family attempting to survive on an arid island. 7:30pm, Thimann 3. Free.

2001: A Space Odyssey, as part of the Porter College Spring Film Series. 8:00 and 10:00pm, Porter Dining Hall. $1.00 Porter students, $1.50 general.

☐concerts

As part of Merrill College Night, UCSC Ballet Folklorico, Los Mejicas (Mexican dances), will perform. 6:15pm, Merrill Dining Hall. Free.

The Natural Horn: A celebration of the outdoor repertoire of horn by Mary Badarak and Friends. Selections will include works by Brahms, Schubert, Reicha, Teleman and Plush. 8:00pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. $3.00 general, $1.00 students and seniors.

☐lectures

Professor Dennis Altman, author of *Coming Out in the Seventies and The Homosexualization of America, the Americanization of the Homosexual,* will speak on "Sexual Politics and Social Change." 2:30pm, Charles E. Merrill Lounge. Free.

As part of the Lick Observatory Lecture series, Dr. Harold Weaver will speak on "The Local Interstellar Medium." 3:45 pm, Natural Sciences II, Room 221.

As part of Women and The Visual Arts lecture series, Ruth Bernahar: Photography, will speak. 4:00pm, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

As part of the Arts and Technology series and opening of the computer graphics exhibit, George Hitchcock will give a reading of computer generated poetry; Howard Pearlman will present "Soft-Weaving: The Pursuit of Aesthetic Computer Graphics." 4:00pm, Porter College Fireside Lounge. Free.

continued on page 33

UNIVERSES
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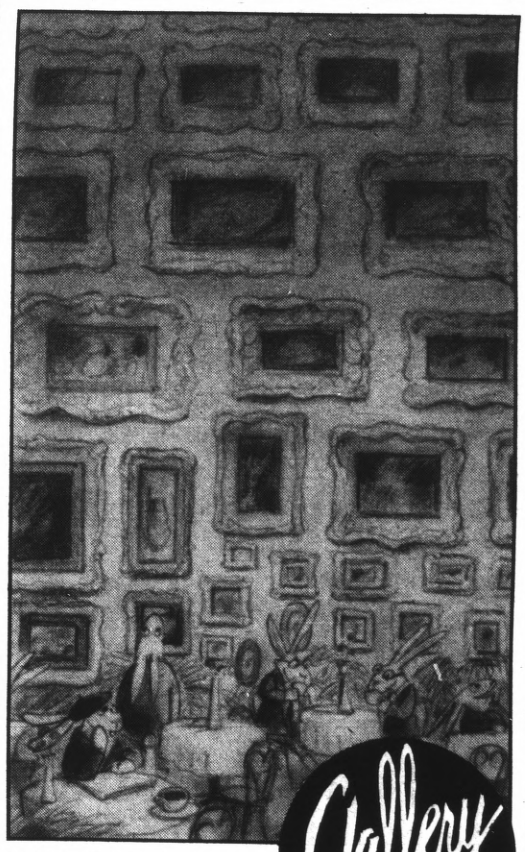

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The 1982 National Finger Picking Champ
Followed by **The Schragg Brothers Blues Band**
$2 cover/No cover after 10pm

Be UCSC's Student Body Presidents' Council Representative for 1983-84

The Student Body Presidents' Council Representative meets with representatives from all UC campuses to set statewide policy for UC students. With the staff of the UC Student Lobby, SBPC Reps lobby the legislature and the Board of Regents to adopt those policies. Issues include: student fees, financial aid, state legislation, and systemwide academic policies.

An election will be held for the 1983-84 SBPC Representative. If the constitution for the UCSC Student Union is ratified, the SBPC Representative will also serve as a campuswide representative to the Student Union Coordinating Caucus.

In order to run for SBPC Representative, a student must deliver a nominating paper which includes name, college, major, year, accomplishments, and a short statement of interest to the Campus Activities Office by Monday, May 2 at 5:00 p.m. For more information, call Gwen Goodman (this year's SBPC Representative) at ext. 4797, or visit her in the Student Activities A-Frame. Gwen's office hours are on Wednesdays from 1-3 p.m.

VIEWFINDER

BASKETCASE. Destined for Golden Turkeyhood after a straight year of midnight shows in NYC, *Basketcase* is reputedly the *Plan 9 from Outer Space* of the '80s. This classic in Bad Cinema comes recommended from a fan of same. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

CIAO! MANHATTAN and WHATEVER HAPPENED TO SUSAN JANE. *Ciao! Manhattan* reviewed this issue. *Susan Jane* is a long night's journey into gay from San Francisco filmmaker Mark Huestis which had its Santa Cruz premiere in the recent film fest. About a suburbanite who goes in search of a high school chum who's become a denizen of the S.F. nightscene. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: *Ciao*, 7:20, 10; *Susan Jane*, 8:50. Sun matinee: *Susan Jane*, 6:10.

CINDERELLA. This isn't the one with cute little mice and birdies. Rated X. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

COUP DE TORCHON. Director Bernard Tavernier and actor Phillipe Noiret team up for a bleak and painfully funny *tour de force* about a milquetoast policeman who secretly begins to dispose of the residents of a racist, dysentary-ridden French African colony who've plagued him. Everything from acting, script, camerawork, and score is first-rate—highly recommended. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7:10, 9:30. Sun matinee: 4:45.

DANCE CRAZE. Terrific sounds abound in this ska collection featuring such groups as the English Beat, Selector, and the Specials. At the Nickelodeon. Sunday only: 3:10.

FLASHDANCE and 48 HRS. Story of an aspiring dancer who works as a welder by day and cuts loose at night with her lover/boss is not compelling, but *48 HRS*, directed by Walter Hill, is at times truly funny and halfway poetic in the Peckinpah style. Eddie Murphy and Nick Nolte come out swinging in this improbable tale of male bonding and violence. A must-see for fans of street fighting. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: *Flashdance*, 6:45, 10:15; *48 HRS*, 8:30. Sat and Sun: *Flashdance*, 3:05, 6:45, 10:10; *48 HRS*, 1:20, 4:55, 8:30.

GANDHI Richard Attenborough's sprawler about the life of the Mahatma is slow-moving and overly reverential. Ben Kingsley turns in an awe-inspiring performance in the title role, but the film tends to ignore any complexities in the personality of India's greatest leader. As the world knows by now, Attenborough and Kingsley have carried away their Oscars, and the film has been voted the best (gack, cough, sputter) of the year. But despite its flaws, *Gandhi* has a positive social message— a thing to be valued these days. At the UA Cinema. Weekdays: 8. Sat, Sun: 12, 4, 8.

HAMMETT. This ain't no *Chinatown*, but it's a lot better than watching reruns of *The Streets of San Francisco*. Semi-tough visuals are the best thing about this tribute to one of Pinkerton's most famous alumni. At the Nickelodeon. Daily: 7, 8:45, plus 10:30 show on Thur, Fri, Sat. Sun matinee: 5:15.

HEAVY METAL. A flashy animated mishmash of swords'n'sexism, boobs and blades, and a few cartoon gems in the rubbish. The soundtrack is insufferable, but then 50,000,000 dustheads can't be wrong. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

THE HUNGER. David Bowie, Catherine Deneuve, and Susan Sarandon skulk around in a macabre tale of searching for youth and beauty. Directed by Tony Scott. Opens Friday at the UA Cinema. Daily: 7, 9. Weekend matinees: 1, 3, 5.

LOCAL HERO. Mr. MacIntyre goes to Scotland in this charming comedy from *Gregory's Girl* director Bill Forsyth about an oil executive sent to a tiny Scottish village full of canny natives who can't wait to sell out their town as the site for a big refinery. Shades of Frank Capra freshened by Forsyth's quirky sense of humor and regional flavor. At the 41st Ave. Playhouse. Daily: 7:30, 9:40. Weekend matinees: 1, 3:05, 5:10.

MAX DUGAN RETURNS and THE BLACK STALLION RETURNS. Jason Robards, Marsha Mason, and Donald Sutherland star in a lighthearted Neil Simon construction about a long-lost father who comes back to shower his daughter and grandson with material goods. It's harmless fun and Robards is always irresistible. With the next installment in the saga of the noble horse based on Walter Farley's novels. It lacks the visual excellence of the first *Stallion*, but for action-lovers there's lots of heavy-breathing intrigue as Kelly Reno journeys to Arabia to save his beloved horse. At the Aptos Twin. Daily: *Max*, 7:15, *Black*, 9:15. Weekend matinees: *Max*, 3:15; *Black*, 1:15, 5:15.

MODERN TIMES and TRAFFIC. Charlie Chaplin's last silent film (1936) is an acerbic probe of the machine age and its attendant ills, from which modern times emerge with more punctures than a 50-year-old junkie. With *Traffic (1972), another of Jacques Tati's films recalled to active duty during the nationwide arthouse revival of his films. In this, Tati plays a beleagured motorist trying to transport his car from France to Belgium. At the Sash Mill. Tue-Wed: Modern*, 7:30; *Traffic*, 9:10.

MONTY PYTHON'S MEANING OF LIFE. This hysterically funny and horrendously tasteless effort is Monty Python's most ambitious and audacious film which is both scatalogical broadsides and a savage indictment of the modern world. At the Rio Theater. Daily: 7:30, 9:30. Weekend matinees: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30.

MORNING GLORY and SYLVIA SCARLETT. First in a well-chosen series of Katherine Hepburn films at the Sash Mill. These are two of her lesser-known films. In *Morning Glory*, Hepburn plays a struggling actress, a performance for which she won her first Academy Award. *Sylvia Scarlett is an unusual film, directed by George Cukor, in which Hepburn masquerades as a boy when she and her father are forced to go on the road when he gets into financial troubles. With Cary Grant. Thur-Fri: Morning*, 7:30, 10:30; *Sylvia*, 8:50.

MY DINNER WITH ANDRE. Director Louis Malle's filmed conversation between two old friends—playwright-actor Wallace Shawn and theatre director Andre Gregory—in a sometimes comic, sometimes annoying exchange. Fascinating premise, well-executed. At the Nickelodeon. Sun matinee only, 3:30.

MY TUTOR and MAUSOLEUM. Young boy learns French from a nice lady pays a lot of lip service to linguistic ideals. Not to be mistaken with *My Tudor*, an erotic story about a woman and her Elizabethan dining table. And, replacing *The Gates of Hell*, is *Mausoleum*, in which "centuries of evil have just awakened," a nasty drama about the revenge of the Roman sewer systems. At the Del Mar. Daily: *Mausoleum*, 6:45, 8:15; *Tutor*, 8:30. Weekend matinees: *Mausoleum*, 3:15; *Tutor*, 1:30, 5.

RAIDERS OF THE LOST ARK. This Spielberg and Lucas collaboration is enduring in the dime novel thriller tradition, featuring the men you love to hate, Adolph Hitler and his band of Nazis. Starring Harrison Ford, Karen Allen. At the Del Mar. Daily: 7:20, 9:30. Weekend matinees: 12:50, 3, 5:10.

ROCKY HORROR PICTURE SHOW. Let Frank N. Furter, Brad and Janet, Magenta, and Riff Raff teach you the meaning of the word overkill in The Land That Herpes and AIDS Forgot. At the Nickelodeon every Sunday only: 3.

SINGIN' IN THE RAIN. Set in Hollywood during the transition to talkies, *Singin'* stars Debbie Reynolds, Gene Kelly, and Donald O'Connor as ambitious performers and Jean Hagen as a silent movie queen with a chalk-on-blackboards voice. At the Nickelodeon. Sun only: 3:20.

SOMETHING WICKED THIS WAY COMES. Masterweaver of sci-fi tales Ray Bradbury teamed with Disney to film one of his finest works, about two young boys who fight to save their town from the grip of an evil, powerful carny huckster with a nasty ride. Starring Jason Robards, Pam Grier; directed by Jack Clayton. Opens Friday at the 41st Ave. Cinema. Daily: 7:20, 9:25. Sun matinees: 1:05, 3:15, 5:15.

SOPHIE'S CHOICE. Alan Pakula's respectful film based on William Styron's bestseller stars the luminescent Meryl Streep as the tragic Polish refugee. Streep's Oscar-winning, multi-lingual performance surpasses her work in *French Lieutenant's Woman*. Aside from Streep, Nestor Almendros's photography dazzles with its beautifully framed compositions. But despite these excellent attributes, Pakula's direction is lacking in passion, and the dominant emotion of *Sophie* veers perilously close to guilt-ridden self-flagellation. At the Del Mar. Daily: 6:30, 9:15. Sat, Sun: 1, 3:45.

TOPPER and THE DEVIL AND DANIEL WEBSTER. Cary Grant and Constance Bennett star as attractive roustabouts who die in a car crash but must do a good deed for someone before they may rest, much to their stodgy banker's (Roland Young) dismay (1937). With a 1941 adaptation of Stephen Vincent Benet's American folk story about the persuasive lawyer and his more-famous opponent. Starring Walter Huston and Edward Arnold. At the Sash Mill. Sat-Mon: *Topper*, 7, 10:15; *Devil*, 8:45. Sun matinee: *Devil*, 5.

TOOTSIE. Hoffman excels in his dual role as Dorothy/Michael in a film with moments of believability and *deux ex machina* joined to make a first-rate comedy. Director Sydney Pollack does a superb job with good material and Bill Murray as an existential playwright gives one of his best performances. At the Aptos Twin. Daily: 6:30, 9. Sat, Sun, Mon: 1:30, 4.

VALLEY GIRL. Well, okay....I confess, I haven't seen the movie. But on the soundtrack are Men at Work, The Plimsouls, Psychedelic Furs, and Bonnie Hayes and the Wild Combo. At the Del Mar. Daily: 6:30, 8:20, 10:10. Sun matinees: 1:10, 3, 4:45.

THE WALL. A strange excursion into the world of rock opera which sports great special effects, unusual animation by Gerald Scarfe, and a drippy Pink Floyd soundtrack. Never have so many given so much for so little. At the Del Mar. Fri and Sat, 12:15 midnight.

WINTER KILLS. William Richert's amusing but very disjointed and meandering satire of the conspiracies surrounding the Kennedy assassinations. A bevy of stars—Jeff Bridges, John Huston, Anthony Perkins, Sterling Hayden, and Richard Boone—enliven the production. Daily: 6:45, 8:30, and 10:10 on Thur, Fri, Sat. Sun matinee at 5.

YEAR OF LIVING DANGEROUSLY and TRENCHCOAT. Peter Weir's love story set against the civil war under Sukarno is seriously flawed but watchable and interesting. The backdrop is nothng more than that, there's spotty character development, and Linda Hunt as a mystic dwarf is the highlight of the movie. With a stinker which stars Margot Kidder as a mystery novel writer tracking a real case. At the Capitola Theater. Daily through Tues: *Year*, 7, 10:25; *Trenchcoat*, 8:55. Matinees start at 3.

HEAR YE!! HEAR YE!!

A student election will be held May 16-26 to elect the 1983-84 Student Body Presidents' Council (SBPC) Undergraduate Repesentative and to vote upon a proposed constitution which would establish an undergraduate "Student Union." The text of the proposed constitution is reprinted below.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SANTA CRUZ STUDENT UNION

Preamble:

We, the undergraduate students at the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC), in order to: Effectively and equitably represent, uphold, advocate, and defend the values, interests, and opinions of UCSC undergraduates; Ensure and facilitate full student participation in university governance and community affairs; Promote greater campus unity; And encourage and preserve the integrity of the colleges; do hereby form a permanent association of undergraduate students in accordance with the policies of the University of California.

Article One: Name and Membership

A. The official name of the organization shall be the UCSC Student Union.

B. All registered undergraduate students at the University of California at Santa Cruz are members of the Student Union.

Article Two: The Coordinating Caucus

A. Name and Definition

The Coordination Caucus shall provide a permanent vehicle for the exchange of student concerns and opinions, and the coordination of their activities. As a general forum, the Coordination Caucus will facilitate student discussion of current concerns. Information dissemination, campuswide decision-making and organizing shall be facilitated by the Caucus. The Coordinating Caucus shall facilitate effective and well-informed action by helping individuals and organizations to identify and synthesize availible resources. Furthermore, the Coordination Caucus shall represent the student body in relations with the administration and Academic Senate.

B. Membership of Coordinating Caucus

1. To encourage widespread democratic participation, all members of UCSC Student Union shall be accorded full rights of participation in the Coordination Caucus as established in Article Three. Graduates and visitors from the community and campus are welcome to participate in discussion, but not in decision-making.

2. Delegates to the Coordinating Caucus

a. Delegates to the Coordinating Caucus shall be responsible for promoting communication between their constituencies and the Caucus. To promote active participation and ensure diversity of opinion by the Student Union members, colleges, campus interests, student organizations, and traditionally underrepresented social and ethnic groups, the delegates to the Coordinating Caucus shall include:

1. Two delegates from each college.
2. A delegate from any interested campuswide group.
3. A delegate from each traditionally underrepresented social and ethnic group.
4. Two campuswide delegates: the Student Body Presidents' Council Representative and the Student Lobby Annex Director.
5. A delegate from each of the academic divisions.

b. Delegates to the Coordinating Caucus shall be chosen by their respective student constituencies.

c. Terms. To ensure continuity, delegates shall serve for one academic year. No delegate shall hold his or her position for more than six consectutive quarters, excluding summer. Delegates may forego their positions by formal resignaiton or by recall by their respective constuencies. Regular attendance is essential to the successful operation of the Coordiating Caucus.

Article Three: Procedures of the Coordinating Caucus

A. Meetings of the Coordinating Caucus

1. Beginnning in the third week of fall quarter, the Coordinating Caucus shall meet once every two weeks during the regular academic year. Other meetings may be called by the Caucus as neccessary or by general student demand with at least 72 hours widespread public notice.

2. To ensure accountability, a quorum equal to 50% of the number of delegates mentioned in Article Two, Section 2 must be present to make a decision on behalf of the Student Union.

3. Minutes and roll call will be taken by a paid recorder.

4. The facilitator will be responsible for setting an agenda prior to the meeting and running the meeting. Facilitation of meetings will be rotated among active student members and the facilitator will be chosen at the previous meeting.

B. Decision Making Process for the Coordinating Caucus

1. The Coordinating Caucus shall employ two primary modes of decision making; consensus and two-thirds majority vote.

2. An attempt will be made to decide proposals by consensus in which all Student Union members present at the meeting participate. Consensus decision making is the means by which the Coordinating Caucus acknowledges substantial agreement or disagreement on an issue. Consensus decision making offers members the following alternatives:

a. Consensus: agreeing with the proposal;
b. Have reservations: disagreeing with the proposal, but going along with it;
c. Stand aside: disagreeing with the proposal and personally refusing to endorse it or participate in it, but allowing the Student Union to proceed with it;
d. Block: refusing to allow the proposal to pass as it stands by blocking the decision.

3. If consensus is blocked, faithful attempts shall be made to compromise, negotiate, and otherwise reconcile disparate positions.

4. After one meeting in which consensus fails on a given issue, all delegates and all persons who have attended one meeting that quarter shall be notified by mail. Efforts shall be made to publicize the impass to Student Union members by all appropriate means. In case of an unresolved stalemate after two consecutive regular meetings, the Coordinating Caucus will: a. solicit student opinion on the disputed issue and

b. taking into account the student response, the issue may be decided by a two thirds majority vote of all Student Union members present who have attended both

A. one meeting at which consensus failed to resolve the disputed proposal and
B. one other meeting that quarter.

5. In case of an urgent or pressing question, the Coordinating Caucus need not wait two consecutive meetings before deciding, but instead may call a campuswide town meeting to decide the question. Widespread public notice of at least 72 hours must be given. At the town hall meeting the question under discussion will be presented by a member of the Coordinating Caucus. After sufficient discussion the question may be decided either by consensus, or failing that twice, by a two thirds majority vote of Student Union members present.

Article Four: Accountability of Coordinating Caucus

A. Any Coordinating Caucus decision may be overruled by at least five eighths of the college student government.

B. The Coordinating Caucus may call a special campus election to refer exceptional decisions to a campuswide vote. If the vote is a simple majority with a 25% voting pool, the election results must be adopted by the Coordinating Caucus.

Article Five: Amendments to the Constitution

A. Any member of the Student Union can propose an amendment to this constitution. The proposed amendment must be endorsed at a meeting of the Coordinating Caucus or else ten percent of Student Union members must sign a petition supporting the amendment. If endorsed, the proposed amendment shall appear on either

1. the spring election ballot, or
2. in a special election for the consideration of the amendment for ratification. If, in the election, the proposed amendment gains a simple majority of a 25% voting pool, the amendment will be ratified.

The Campus Activities Office is encouraging students to submit pro and con statements regarding the proposed constitution for the Student Union by Monday, May 2 to be included with the ballot. Contact the Campus Activities Office at extention x2934 or come by the office in the Redwood Building for further information.

UCSC's Sports Budget

Tiny—And Shrinking

by Greg Mellen

Question: How do you run a full NCAA program and 11 other sports clubs on a budget that wouldn't pay for meal money at many other schools?

Answer: Pretend you're Phil Jones, and this is UCSC.

UCSC ran its sports clubs program this year on a meager $60,000 budget. When you consider this amount pays not only for the five men's NCAA teams, but also for the corresponding five women's clubs, 11 other clubs, 10 part-time coaches, a trainer, half of Phil Jones's salary, and insurance for the clubs, you realize that the sum is downright paltry.

The NCAA estimates that an average division III school spends $200,000 a year on their NCAA programs alone, excluding coaching and administrative costs. Given this kind of disparity it is easy to understand why Phil Jones says, "I feel guilty calling ourselves an NCAA school at our present level of funding."

Undaunted by the Reg Fee Committee's rebuffs in the past (this year the sports clubs' budget was slashed by $10 thousand), the Office of Physical Education and Recreation (OPER) has proposed not only maintaining our present level of NCAA commitments, but adding the women's programs to the NCAA. And they are proposing to do this without any additional funding. The natural question that arises is: is it fair to ask the student athletes and coaches to make the added commitments to competitive NCAA program when the university won't shell out some extra money to help them along?

"The time commitments put in by the athletes and coaches warrants more than the university provides," Jones said. The administration appears content to do meaningless things like officially naming the NCAA clubs the Sea Lions instead of the athletes' choice of the Banana Slugs. But they have remained stingy with the almighty dollar.

As a result, the sports clubs will continue to stumble along as best they can. "Do you sit around and wait until people give you money," asked Jones, "or do you go out and try to hustle up some money and prove you have a viable program? If you sit around and wait, it doesn't necessarily happen."

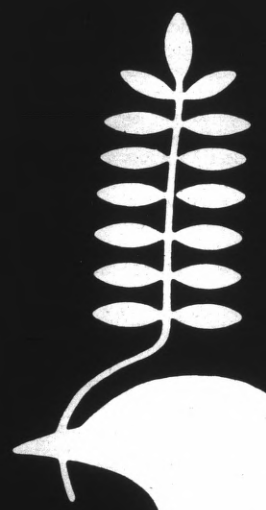
The men's tennis team is ranked in the top ten in the nation, and has a chance to qualify for the National Championships. Yet to get this type of national recognition a team has to travel to compete with other high calibre division III schools. The men's tennis team has been able to do this only by generating over half of their budget themselves. While the university is happy to pay lip service to the ideals of having teams succeed on a national level, it appears that the teams will be left to their own devices to finance such undertakings.

On road trips UCSC's athletes often have to sleep on the floors of people's houses, or in gymnasiums, since there is no lodging money. They can also be seen munching on bologna sandwiches between matches, since there is no money to pay for meals.

UC San Diego, which has the only other division III program in the UC system, supports its sports clubs program to the tune of $270,000 a year. Not coincidentally, UCSD has enjoyed great success on the national level. Their men's tennis team won the All-Cals, defeating Santa Cruz and a strong division I Santa Barbara team. Also San Diego's women's team is ranked number one in the nation. When high school athletes go to San Diego and see the amount of money and care that school gives to its sports program and the athletes themselves, it is little wonder that they would choose San Diego over Santa Cruz.

OPER director Jim Bosco said, "I am satisfied with the direction in which the men's program is going." But he admits that, "It would be nice to have a stable budget, to know that we'll have a budget at all...To have to start every year from scratch, literally, makes it hard to plan."

A step in that direction might involve greater funding, but that is up to the Reg Fee Committee and the chancellor to decide. Phil Jones says that were he able to get some added funding he'd like to see it go "the front line"—the players themselves. It would appear that UCSC's athletes deserve better care and consideration than the university now provides.



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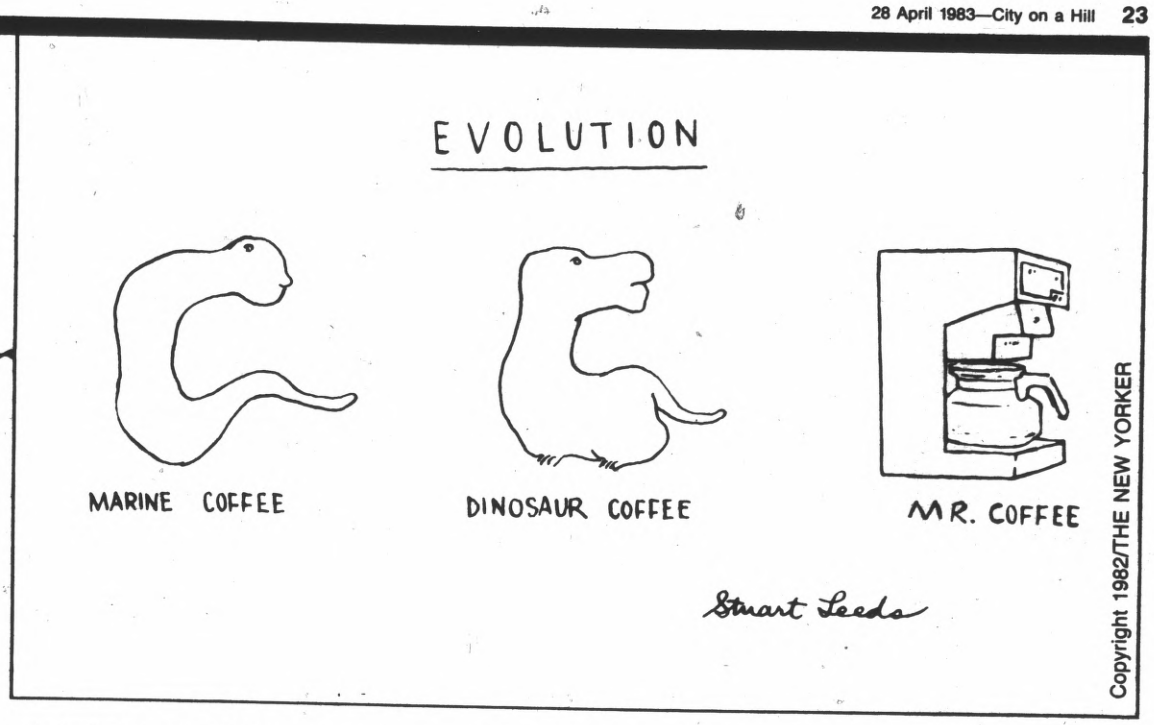
"We've cracked a lot of rock in the last 100 years, and we haven't found too many of the intermediate gradational sequences that were predicted."

Regents Lecturer Eldredge

Fossils for Thought



by Eileen Campbell

The creationists' attack upon evolutionary theory has received extensive press coverage recently, but to scientists who study evolution the real shake-up in the field has been caused by a young paleontologist named Niles Eldredge.

Eldredge, who is Curator of the Department of Invertebrates at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, spent the last two weeks at UCSC as a regents' lecturer. He is the author, along with Steven Jay Gould of Harvard University, of the controversial "punctuated equilibria" theory of evolution. This theory, published in the journal *Paleobiology* in 1977, is an attempt to account for the gaps in the fossil record that have long bedeviled evolutionists.

Eldredge's lectureship centered mostly on explaining and elaborating his punctuated equilibria theory. To explain it, he goes back to Charles Darwin, the father of evolutionary theory, who believed that evolution was a process of constant, gradual change wherein one species graded imperceptibly into the next. There were gaps in the fossil record—areas where reserved species jumped abruptly from one type to the next—in Darwin's time, but he predicted that paleontologists would eventually uncover all the "missing links." But Eldredge points out that "we've cracked a lot of rock in the last 100 years, and we haven't found too many of the intermediate gradational sequences that were predicted."

Because this "gradualist" theory didn't seem to agree with the data, Eldredge searched for an alternate explanation. The name he and Gould gave their new mechanism—punctuated equilibria—referred to their observation that during a given species's occurrence in the fossil record, it didn't change much in its form; that is, it remained in equilibrium. But at the end of its occurrence, there was an almost overnight jump to the next species in the evolutionary line.

Such a jump, they reasoned, could be caused by a relatively rapid burst of evolutionary change—rapid enough that it would not even show up in the fossil record. Thus, their theory is one of long periods of stasis in a species, punctuated by short periods of rapid change leading to new species.

Eldredge and Gould paired this insight with the mechanism of speciation that most biologists believe operates today. New species seem to arise most frequently from daughter species that get geographically cut off from contact with their parent species, and the two develop differences rapidly. If a reintroduction of this new species into its parent's range were to be preserved in the fossil record, the new species would appear to have materialized from nowhere. And the gaps in the fossil record become real, instead of mere artifacts of scientists' incompetence in finding intermediate forms.

Creationists have used these gaps—the fact that new species do seem to come from "nowhere"—as evidence against evolution. They believe that gaps are the result of mass extinctions, maybe from worldwide floods, and re-creations. Because Eldredge questioned Darwin's interpretations of the gaps, creationists began pointing him out as a scientists who no longer believed in evolution.

Nonsense, says Eldredge. "Arguments in science about *how* life evolved have nothing to do with the question of *whether* life has, in fact, evolved." Listening to Eldredge, it is obvious that he is very much a believer in evolution, and in the scientific method. In his public lecture on creationism, he addressed the question of how much science there is in scientific creationism. "A scientific statement can be evaluated," he said. "It makes general predictions that can be tested. Scientific creationism makes some scientific statements—for example, that the earth is less than 10,000 years old—but that was proven false in the 1840s. Many of their other claims are untestable."

The address touched on a subject that is central to Eldredge's respected position in the scientific community. The question of "how one does science" concerns Eldredge, and a major reason that his punctuated equilibria theory has had such impact is that it looked at the fossil evidence in a whole new way. Said Leo Laporte, UCSC professor of geology and the person who nominated Eldredge for the lectureship, "Even if his theory is totally wrong, and I don't think it is, it is important in that it has gotten people to go back and look at the primary data of the fossils. Before, people were looking with *a priori* notions of how evolution works. Niles rattled everyones' cage."

The epigraph to the punctuated equilibria paper is a quote from P.B. Medawar: "Innocent, unbiased observation is a myth." Said Eldredge, "In scientific research, it's impossible to unhook yourself entirely from preconceived notions, but you should at least know that's what you're trying to do." In reminding his fellow paleontologists of this, Eldredge has stated a truth with applications far beyond the small world of fossil-seekers he addressed.

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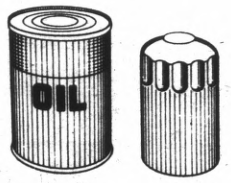

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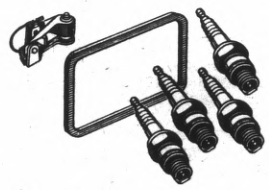

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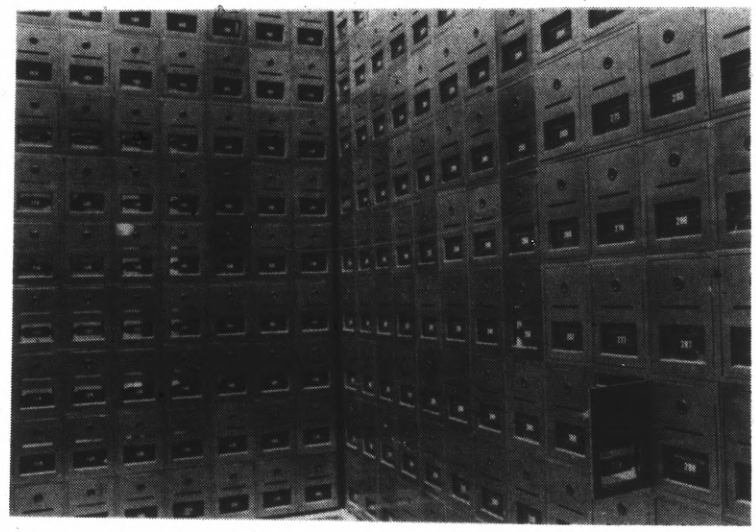

ANNIE VALVA

Outrageous Demands

In the continuing battle against reg fee increases, Students for Affordable Education (SAE) collected 3,000 signatures from UCSC students and presented them to Governor Deukmejian at a meeting in Sacramento last week.

The petition stated that students "refuse to submit passively to these outrageous demands," namely this quarter's $100 fee increase, and a proposed $150 increase for next fall.

Though Deukmejian defended the increases by saying that California students pay lower university fees than students in other states, he did promise to appoint an "educational liaison," a person to foster communication between himself and students.

Deukmejian plans to be present at the regents' meeting May 19-20, which will address the issue of student fees. Chancellor Sinsheimer has agreed to cover transportation costs for UCSC students who wish to attend the meeting. Interested students should contact SAE at Student Activities x4797, Danny Stevenson at 425-9329, or Susan Stuart at 425-5394.

Semester System

The Academic Senate will hold a forum on the possible change to a semester system at UCSC on May 11. According to Ron Ruby, vice chair of the Senate, "This forum will not attempt to decide the issue, but will simply open discussion." He adds that while UCSC's administration hasn't proposed the idea, and neither the Acedemic Senate nor UCSC's administration have suggested the switch, senate officers think they should consider the question now so they can make an informed decision next year just in case the issue comes up.

Since UC Berkeley is changing to semesters next fall, it does seem likely that the idea will be raised here. After all, Berkeley can do no wrong, right?

College IX

UCSC's Housing Office released preliminary results last week of a student opinion survey about a sleep-in vehicle park on campus. The park would be an alternative to the unofficial College Nine in the East Remote parking lot. While living in vehicles on campus is illegal, the administration realizes the need for more low cost housing on campus.

Of the third of UCSC's student body that received surveys, 71 percent liked the idea of some kind of campground, but only 37 percent said they would consider living there. This may be due, however, to the fact that only 16 percent of the respondents have a vehicle to sleep in, and a mere 12 percent cited "car" as a suitable dwelling. Of those who thought the park was needed, most thought a fair rent was $50 per month. Only about a quarter of the respondents thought a park should have individual sewer, electricity, and water hook-ups.

An ad hoc committee of staff and College Nine residents will continue to look into the feasibility of the park. If College Nine turns out to involve minimal development and cost, it could be ready by next fall.

Remember They're There

For many of us, the rape attempt on campus last week raised real fears and concerns about our personal safety.

Please remember that the UCSC Rape Prevention Education Program is a resource on campus for all staff, students and faculty. Gill Greensite, coordinator of the program, offers educational presentations in rape awareness and prevention. These workshops can be held at a time and place convenient to you and your friends or co-workers.

If you are interested in a workshop or have any questions or concerns, please call Gill or Susan at x2721.

All's Well That Ends Wells Fargo

The People for Responsible Community Investments met on Tuesday to present over 1,000 signatures to Chancellor Sinsheimer. The petition asks the university to terminate Wells Fargo's contract, which allows the financial institution to operate their Automated Teller Machine on campus. Unfortunately, the chancellor was away on a trip to Washington, DC. A spokeswoman for the group says they will renew their efforts at the Chancellor's office next Tuesday, May 2 at 2:30pm. Since Wells Fargo invests in the repressive regimes of South Africa and Chile, PRCI doesn't appreciate their presence on campus. If you feel likewise, let the chancellor know it. For more information call Anna at 429-5033.

30 Seconds Over San Salvador

by Michael Klare

In the early days of Vietnam, when US efforts to defeat the guerrillas through face-to-face "counterinsurgency" tactics ended in failure, Washington sought victory by taking to the air.

US pilots hounded the guerrillas with helicopters and attacked their supply lines with bombers. Today, with counterinsurgency proving no more effective in El Salvador, Washington again appears to be looking to air combat as a substitute for success on the ground. Such a maneuver would surely raise the level of killing in Central America, but it is unlikely to prove any more successful in bringing victory there than in Vietnam.

Although President Reagan has vowed that he will not "Americanize" the ground war in El Salvador, his choice of words leaves plenty of room for a US military role in the skies above Central America. "He [Reagan] will do whatever is necessary to win in El Salvador," one of the president's top aides affirmed in mid-March.

One congressional source, a Central America specialist, assessed the "worst case" scenario this way: "If it appears that the Salvadoran army is in danger of collapse, it is highly probable that the United States would take direct military action, the most likely form being direct air support and bombardment rather than direct ground intervention."

So far, no official has spoken explicitly of massive US air operations in Central America. But US spy planes already are flying regular reconnaissance missions in the region, and other types of air missions have been practiced in recent military exercises.

During the "Big Pine" maneuvers in Honduras, for instance, US C-103s carried Honduran paratroopers into a mock war with Nicaragua, and US fighters have flown simulated close-support missions from aircraft carriers deployed in the Caribbean. The establishment of a US-manned radar and communications facility near Tegucigalpa in Honduras, moreover, indicates plans for a more intensive US air presence in the region.

US aid also has enabled the Salvadoran government to place greater reliance on airpower in its war against leftist guerrillas. The six Cessna A-37B "Dragonfly" jets in the Salvadoran air force were used to bomb suspected enemy positions in Usulutan Province during February's battle for the market town of Berlin, reportedly killing or wounding many civilians in the process. In addition, US-supplied helicopters are regularly used to flush out guerrillas for attack by ground troops and the A-37Bs. Journalist J. Michael Luhan, in a series of reports from Salvadoran battlefields in mid-March, quoted a rebel leader as saying: "We have never seen this scale of airpower before, nor has it ever been this well coordinated."

A former US Army colonel who recently visited El Salvador, said in an interview that "if conditions continue to deteriorate in El Salvador, the United States will move quickly to augment the air capability of the Salvadorans, most probably by supplying additional helicopters and A-37Bs along with additional US maintenance and training support."

None of this yet approaches the magnitude of the air combat in Vietnam, of course, but it follows the same pattern of turning to airpower when the ground war begins to go sour.

And there is no doubt that the ground war is going badly for the Salvadoran army. President Reagan has admitted as much, and other US officials have provided very pessimistic assessments, warning of a progressive disintegration of the Salvadoran army as soldiers lose their will to fight.

For the moment, Reagan hopes to stem this decline by providing the Salvadorans with increased arms aid and by deploying more US advisers. Many congressional observers doubt, however, that such indirect measures will prove any more effective in the future than in the past.

But the Reagan administration is not prepared to concede defeat nor is it willing to consider negotiations with the rebels. And since direct US intervention by US ground forces is politically unacceptable, that appears to leave only one option: increased use of airpower. That would involve, at the least, US support for intensified Salvadoran air attacks.

At a later stage, it could include air cavalry missions by US-piloted helicopters and gunships and air strikes by US fighter-bombers based in Florida and aboard US carriers. US warplanes also could be used to sink Cuban or Nicaraguan ships suspected of carrying arms to the guerrillas and to interdict the small planes that reportedly ferry supplies to isolated rebel airstrips.

Such action undoubtedly would help overcome the administration's frustrations over the lack of progress on the ground, but it is unlikely to bring the war any closer to a successful conclusion. Extensive bombing in Usulutan destroyed many homes and produced many civilian casualties—but had little impact on the guerrillas, who slipped back into the surrounding jungles. The air strikes also infuriated church officials, particularly Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas of San Salvador, who condemned government forces for their "indiscriminate bombing" in Usulutan. If the Vietnam experience is any indication, moreover, further bombing will swell the ranks of the rebels without significantly impairing their effectiveness.

There also are significant risks inherent in an intensified air war. Sooner or later, US pilots will become vulnerable to enemy ground fire, requiring an expanded US force to counter it. Indeed, the first US casualty of the El Salvador conflict, Special Forces Sergeant Jay T. Stanley, was shot while flying in a helicopter near Berlin during the battle there in February. Air operations over Nicaragua also would provoke retaliation, thereby igniting a regional conflagration.

In the end, stepped-up operations may well produce the one result they were explicitly intended to prevent: direct US military involvement on the ground in Central America. ✓

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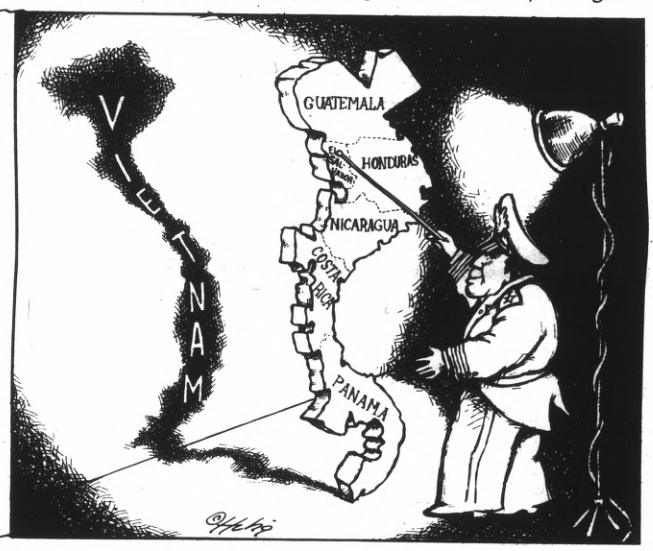
"If conditions continue to deteriorate, the United States will move quickly to augment the air capability of the Salvadorans."



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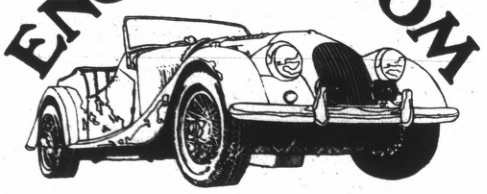

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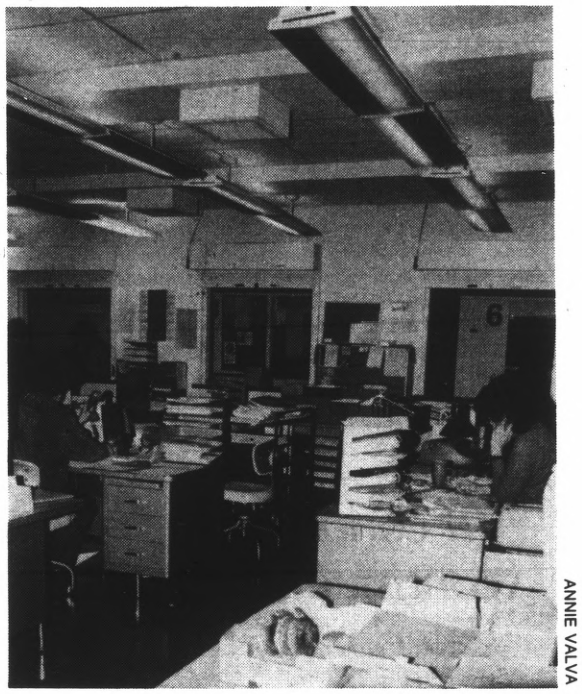
Clerical Workers

Filing a New Image

by Lisa Crystal



ANNIE VALVA

Where are the job opportunities going to be for US women in the 1980s? In an area where over a third of them are already employed, and where many more have worked at some point in their careers: office work. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates a 40 percent increase in secretarial job openings during this decade.

Undoubtedly the figure is partly the result of corporate growth. But it also stems from a high turnover rate in the secretarial field, caused by traditionally low salaries, heavy workloads, and frustration stemming from employers' misperceptions and mistreatment of office workers.

"Clerical workers are the people in offices who actually get something done," said Tom Ortiz, coordinator at McHenry Library who has contact with many clerical employees. "Yet they have no authority and they constantly have to check back with other people everytime they do something. It's a very subservient role."

This subordinate role is prevalent both because most clericals are women and because of the nature of their work. For instance, the positions of secretary and receptionist require women to type, file, answer phones, among other tasks, and perhaps even make coffee for the people who are engaged in what others view as "more important" management work. The average yearly salary for secretaries is between $10-11,000, a reflection of the value society places on this occupation.

In spite of the low pay and high discrimination, however, women continue to do clerical work for a variety of reasons, including economic necessity and the demand for clericals even in the midst of an economic recession. And some do it simply because they enjoy it. Diana Amos, an accounts payable clerk at George H. Wilson Company in Santa Cruz, prefers her work over managerial positions because in management "there are too many hassles" and she wouldn't want the responsibilities. "I like my work because it's nine to five, there's no overtime, no working on weekends, and if there's something that doesn't get done today it'll be there tomorrow," said said. "And I like to have time to spend with my kids."

Though Amos does not particularly want to move up in the company, many women do. They may take a secretarial position as a means of working their way up the corporate ladder, only to discover that they're stuck on the bottom rung. Olivia Ruiz, a senior typist clerk for the past ten years at UCSC, looks forward to the possibility that clerical workers on campus will be unionized because she hopes a union could help her obtain more challenging kinds of administrative work.

Ruiz views the "job classification" practice at the university as a deterrent to her mobility. The system assigns specific titles and duties to workers and requires them to apply for reclassification if they want to be promoted into other kinds of work. But for Ruiz, openings in other classifications she is qualified for involve the same work she is presently doing. "There are really no other jobs in the office that don't involve the same clerical duties," she said. "And after ten years, I know everything there is to know about them."

If the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) wins the election scheduled for May, Ruiz will have benefits unavailable to over 90 percent of the clerical workers in the United States who are not represented by unions. Lack of bargaining power in the office results in economic and social exploitation of clerical workers, particularly in older corporate structures like insurance and banking.

Ten years ago, in response to the lack of organized support for clericals, some enterprising women in Cleveland, Ohio formed *9 to 5*, a support network that began with a few office workers and grew to its present 14 chapters nationwide. Ninety-nine percent of its 12,000 members are women.

Said Janice Prodd, public information director of the *9 to 5* Boston chapter, "I would say that the vast majority of our members like their jobs. What they don't like is the way they're treated, as if they were peons or second class citizens."

9 to 5 helps women change societal attitudes and defend their legal rights in the office. The organization operates a hot-line, stages public demonstrations, and puts political pressure on companies that treat office workers unfairly.

"Most calls from women have to do with promotions or raises that didn't come but were promised," said Prodd. "There seems to be some unwritten law that women can't move up."

Prodd emphasized that certain forms of discrimination are reflected in attitudes but are not necessarily illegal. She told of her own experience at an insurance firm: "I knew something was quite wrong. It was as if there were signs in the employee cafeteria that all women should sit on one side and the men on the other. There was a buzzer to tell you when you could take your break. And the women were called by their first names while the men were called Mr. So-and-so."

9 to 5 does community outreach to help women who may at first be reluctant to complain to their supervisors because of fear of losing their jobs. *9 to 5* provides moral support, legal advice, and organizes small groups of women to accompany the worker when she makes a complaint.

Clericals all over the US are gradually becoming more organized. In 1981 *9 to 5* founded District 925 of the Services Employees International union, which specifically represents clerical workers. In its short history, it has won elections in Ohio, Washington, and New York, including an election at the University of Washington.

Clerical employees at UCSC may also enjoy union representation if AFSCME wins the election in May. Another resource for clericals is a new university policy, established in 1981, which allows employees to enroll in academic courses for a third of the usual fees. Most of the employees who have taken advantage of the policy so far have been women, a benefit that could ultimately lead to higher wages.

With a 40 percent increase in job openings in the field, clerical workers cannot afford to be underrepresented. With *9 to 5* and unions finally recognizing the need to organize clerical workers, greater respect and recognition can be won for the women who work in offices.

ILGWU

An Imported Crisis

by Maureen Long

In the midst of a recession that has seen domestic production decrease and unemployment top ten percent, the percentage of imported goods into the US has steadily increased, particularly in the garment industry. US garment unions, such as the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU), have urged the government to institute import quotas. To generate support for their proposal limiting clothing imports from the present 41 percent of the US clothing market down to 25 percent, the ILGWU held demonstrations and a nationally televised news conference on April 23.

Garment industry management defends the high import rate by stating that they are responding to consumer desires for import goods which cost 10-20 percent lower than domestically produced garments. Also, they claim that the percentage of clothing should be based on the world market, not on a congressional decision.

The ILGWU's response to this is that although the retail price of clothing imports is significantly lower than the cost of domestic production, the added savings are not passed on to the consumer or to the employees, but pocketed by the retailer. Congress is now holding hearings on whether or not to establish clothing import quotas in the US.

The issue of foreign clothing imports is not new. In the mid 1950s, the US began to import cheap garments from Japan. In the Japanese garment industry there were no unions, labor standards, minimum wage levels, or fringe benefits. Most of

the laborers were young women working in deplorable conditions similar to those in the US before garment unions organized. Despite the country's economic boom, Japanese garment producers paid their workers $9.25 a month for ten hour/six day-a-week shifts. The low wages and exploitative conditions such as in Japan, made it more profitable for US clothing merchants to buy the cheaper foreign products.

This increase in clothing imports has led to exceptionally high unemployment in the US garment industry. In 1972 one-quarter of a million ILGWU members staged demonstrations in Missouri, New Jersey, and New York to protest the high percentage of imports. And four years later in the Spring of 1976, the House Ways and Means Committee's Subcommittee on Trade heard testimony on the issue, but little chance resulted from the hearings.

Since 1972, the percentage of clothing imports in the US garment market has doubled. This increase is partly responsible for the 16 percent unemployment rate within garment unions like the ILGWU, whose members are primarily women, racial minorities, and immigrants.

The ILGWU, first organized in 1900 primarily by Jewish immigrants living in New York City, is today the largest single group of manufacturing workers in the US. It was one of the first unions to win reduced working hours, raised wages, guaranteed preference to union members in hiring procedures, and a board to listen to and settle disputes by impartial arbitration. The union won these concessions, titled "Protocol of Peace," after the monumental 1910 New York Cloakmaker's Strike which saw 30,000 members picket for eight weeks straight.

The ILGWU was the first union to develop its own extensive social welfare program that became a pattern for other unions, and for government legislation. After a massive strike in 1926, David Dubinsky, who would become the union's president in 1932, used New Deal legislation and collective bargaining procedures to raise funds, increase membership, and most importantly, establish social benefits for union members. Under Dubinsky's leadership, the new contracts required employers to provide medical and disability insurance, pensions, and unemployment compensations. The ILGWU was also the first union to build low and middle income housing, create an educational system that offered English, business, history, and physical educational classes, set up a retirement fund, and organize healthcare clinics.

Ever since its inception, the ILGWU has been in the forefront of progressive union practices. With the continued rise in foreign clothing imports, the ILGWU is struggling to maintain its progressive practices as they simultaneously attempt to keep garment workers off the unemployment lines.

The national ILGWU demonstrations on April 23 received little to no mainstream media coverage, but the strong voice of the ILGWU symbolizes the growing frustration of the union at how this country treats its garment workers.

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DON FUKUDA

Wendy Davison and Rachel Levine in **Getting Out.**

It isn't often that Santa Cruz theatergoers have the opportunity to see a play written by a woman, that compassionately and honestly depicts women's lives, and which conveys a message that speaks to everyone. The play is *Getting Out*, currently being performed by the Bear Republic Theater; it is the first work by Marsha Norman, who last week won a Pulitzer for her most recent play, *'Night, Mother*. *Getting Out* shows why Norman has received praise, prizes, and enthusiastic reviews from all over the US; in the words of director Marcia Taylor, it is a powerful play "because it says true things about human beings. It touches on and exposes things in a way that's unique."

The protagonist of the play is Arlene, a woman who has just been paroled from prison after serving an eight-year sentence for murder. To create the character, Norman drew upon the experiences of 15 woman prisoners she interviewed from all over the country.

Arlene's story is horrifyingly typical in many respects: she was raped by an alcoholic father who beat her mother, and her brothers and sisters—like Arlene herself—are in and out of delinquent homes and prisons. The focus of the play is how Arlene copes with her first 24 hours out of prison—the decisions she must make, the realities she must adjust to, and the emotions, desires, and reactions in herself that she must accept. UCSC student Rachel Levine portrays Arlene with subtle and moving honesty. The delicate control Arlene maintains, her constant battle with hopelessness and despair are apparent despite the subdued, almost hard manner in which Levine moves and speaks.

Yet this controlled, quiet woman is not the complete Arlene. And Norman uses and effective and ingenious device to convey the other side of Arlene's character: onstage with her, Norman places Arlie—the younger, rebellious, almost uncontrollable Arlene. Arlie speaks to the same people with whom Arlene interacts—her mother, her old pimp—and also to people that only she can see. It is through Arlie that we learn why Arlene was in jail; not the actual crime, but the relentless progression of events and actions, both hers and others', that molded her into a wild, resentful, and violent young woman who was capable of almost anything.

Arlie's actions are those of the mean, hateful child her mother calls her. But she is also a victim, and much of her behavior stems from bravado and desperation. Wendy Davison convincingly portrays Arlie as a young woman without consideration or thought for others, who takes pleasure in cruel jokes and revenge. But Davison also conveys Arlie's desperation, her fear of having no one and nowhere to turn to—in her fidgety movements, at the same time graceful and awkward; in her voice; and in the hunted expression in her eyes.

While Arlie acts out the events of Arlene's history, Arlene in the present must face the prospect of a menial, low-paying job and living in a filthy, barren apartment. There are easier ways out; a guard who had befriended her in prison has driven her the 500 miles to her home in Kentucky, and is more than willing to shack up with her to make sure she can handle things "on the outside." And her old pimp, Carl—who is also the father of her son—shows up and asks her to accompany him to New York City. There, he tells her, she can make more money from a john in two hours than she could make in a week washing dishes in a Kentucky diner.

Despite Arlene's apparent docility, however, she has come out of prison determined to stay out and make it on her own. The precariousness of her own feelings is shown by the rudeness with which she rejects offers of help—from Bennie the guard, from her mother, and from Ruby, the woman upstairs who befriends her. Yet she must also face the fact that things will be hard, incredibly hard, for her. Jobs are scarce, especially for women with few skills; and the stigma of being an ex-con is something she cannot escape.

Arlene must also confront and accept the Arlie within herself in order to successfully win her fight for survival. Perhaps more than any of the problems she faces, Arlene fears the Arlie within her; she winces in pain when her mother says, "You ain't changed a bit." And as she reveals in a gripping scene, at one point in prison she tried to kill the vicious Arlie in her by stabbing herself with a stolen fork.

Yet Arlie could not be killed, and in the final scene, Norman indicates that the energy, the vitality of Arlie remains in Arlene. Arlie, in the background, recounts the story of a childhood misadventure; and Arlene, reliving the events in her mind, recites lines with Arlie, and finally laughs with her at the memory. The two are one; Arlene has accepted her past, and realizes that in order to carry on, she must reject Arlie's self-destructiveness but retain Arlie's fighting spirit—for her own survival.

Getting Out is more than a play about a woman who leaves prison; for Arlene finds that the isolation, the abuse, and the pain of being locked up cannot be left behind. And in this respect, Norman is speaking of not just physical prisons, but of the barriers that prevent many people from achieving their dreams; of the realities of the past—family, environment—and present that mold our characters and shape our existence. Director Marcia Taylor sees this tension between what we have done and what we are trying to do today as a central theme of the play. "When we're living in the present," she said, "often we're fighting through a scrimwork of the past. We're in the present, but reacting from the past." And *Getting Out*, she believes, conveys "how very painful it is to change, to try to bring the past to the present."

This problem, says Taylor, is a universal one. Some of the specific difficulties Arlene must face, she admits, stem from her gender. "If she'd been a man maybe it would have been a little easier," said Taylor. "We read strength and power into men that we don't into women." But, says Taylor, the play could have been just as powerful if it had been written about a man. The character of Arlene, and her situation, is one that both sexes can identify with "because she's got grit," said Taylor. "It's a lovable, identifiable quality, and whether she makes it or not she's damn well going to try."

With remarkable sensitivity and understanding, Norman has been able to show the reality of one woman prisoner's life—its complexities, its frustrations, and its few rewards—and without compromising the truthfulness of that portrayal, convey a message to which all people can relate.

Getting Out *will be performed at the Art Center Theatre Thursdays through Saturdays at 8pm, with a Sunday matinee at 2pm, through May 15. For ticket information, call the Bear Republic at 423-1703.*

WOMEN'S CLIPS

Quote of the Week: *"There are very few jobs that actually require a penis or vagina. All other jobs should be open to everybody."*

Florynce R. Kennedy
Lawyer, civil rights activist

Overdue Fine Causes Premature Death

In Boston, police arrested a woman in January for having an overdue library book and allegedly ignored her as she slowly hemorrhaged in the police station for more than two hours and consequently lost her baby. She is now suing the city of New Bedford, the police chief, and the New Bedford public library system.

"When the officer came he never read me my rights and wouldn't allow me to call a lawyer...all this time I'm telling him I'm bleeding and I'm losing my baby," Katherine Barbosa said. Lynn Whitney, Barbosa's attorney, said her client was arrested and charged with unlawful detention of a library book, even though Barbosa insisted she had returned the book the year before and had paid the $3 fine. The attorney said the officer refused to give Barbosa time to find the receipt. Barbosa was then two to three months pregnant and under doctor's orders to rest because she was hemorrhaging and in danger of having a miscarriage. She claims she made this known to the police officers when she was arrested, but they took no medical precautions when she was booked and jailed.

Police confirm that she was arrested but refused to discuss her claim that officers ignored her pleas for help.(AP)

Female Infanticides Now Considered Murder

Government officials in China called last week for rigorous enforcement of laws against infanticide, murder, and child abuse and for a national propaganda campaign against the "feudal" idea that sons are better than daughters. Thousands of baby girls are being killed in the countryside by parents who want sons, since the government allows them to have only one child. Zhang Xu, president of the Peking High Court, demanded that those who kill baby girls be tried as murderers and, if convicted, be severely punished with lengthy prison sentences.

"However small a baby is, it is a citizen of the People's Republic of China and its personal safety is protected by law just like any adult," Zhang wrote in the magazine, *Women of China*. "Anyone—including its parents— who takes away its life illegally, is guilty of murder and must be severely punished." The All-China Women's Federation has been demanding stronger measures to deal with what it calls a "national tragedy." (LA *Times*)

Orphan Boys—and Girls

The last barriers have fallen at Philadelphia's Girard College, where female students will be admitted for the first time. The state court's decision settled the petition of 12-year-old Sharone Gray, whose suit to enter all-male Girard became nationally known and was supported by the National Organization For Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund and the Women's Law Project. Gray will probably become one of Girard's first female students when the buildings have been physically modified to accommodate young women. The late philanthropist Stephen Girard endowed his college for "poor, white, male orphans"—but the latter three exclusions have now been found unlawful. (National NOW Times)

Athletic Equality

Washington State University has been ordered to pay between $157,000 and $400,000 in compensation for discriminatory practices in three areas of its athletic program—to women's coaches denied complimentary use of school vehicles; to women athletes denied free practice uniforms; and to women athletes denied free letter sweaters and jackets. Compensation will be awarded to 485 women who participated in the school's athletic program from 1977-1982 based on length of their participation, the sport, and their expenditures for athletic clothing. The university also established guidelines that require 37.5 percent of athletic funds, excluding football revenues, to be earmarked for women's athletics. The percentage is to increase by two percent annually until it equals 44 percent, the percentage of female students enrolled at the university. (National Now Times)

Achievement Drops

Women fare better academically at all-women schools that at coed institutions, according to a Brown University (Massachussets) study. Although they may enter a previously all-male school with a higher level of achievement than men, women exit with a lower one, reports Brown's Committee on the Status of Women. In classes which are predominantly male, the study says, women can feel intimidated or left out. (On Campus With Women)

Israel Independence Celebration

including:

Workshops about Israeli and Jewish Cultural Life

And Israeli Film—
"The House of Chelouche Street."

Dance Troup—"Le Chayim"

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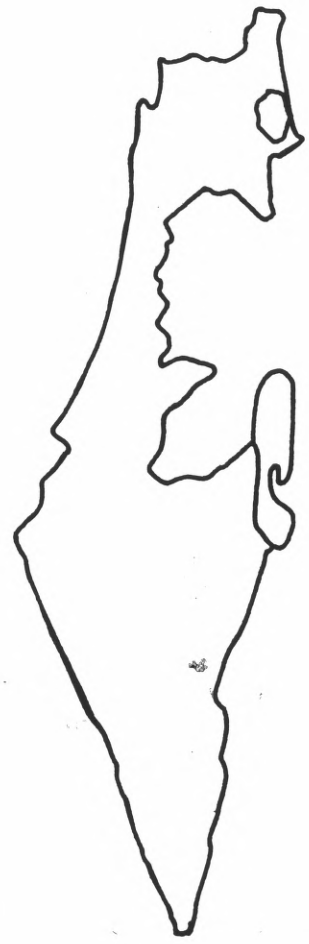

ARTS

Broadcasting With Narrow Resources

by Don Hines

"A communications revolution is coming which will make the industrial revolution look like horse-and-buggy days," said Francis Coppola at the Oscar telecast four years ago. In 1980 Cable Television systems were transmitting to 15 million homes. By 1986 the figure will approach 40 million. "As an analogy, think of the development of the telephone," said UCSC Media Lab Coordinator Dennis Speers. "It took three generations to advance from Bell's 'Watson, come quickly, I want to talk to you' to teleconferencing and the like. Imagine as pervasive a system as the telephone going from zero to full-speed-ahead in just six years. That is what's going on in the telecommunications arena."

UCSC's own little communications revolution, however, may be snuffed out before it ever starts. KZUT—the student-run cable television station—has been broadcasting films, student productions, and occasional live concerts nightly since January. But a reg fee subcommittee has tentatively recommended no funding for KZUT, putting future broadcasts in jeopardy. The Reg Fee Committee makes the final budgeting decisions that will decide KZUT's fate for this year; they will announce their decision the last week in May.

KZUT operates solely on $5 thousand allocated last spring from the chancellor's discretionary fund. The grant barely pays for the station's scotch tape, let alone raw video tape which costs up to $28 per hour. For now, the KZUT staff continues to work enthusiastically in the face of almost insurmountable monetary difficulties.

"Our potential is tremendous," said KZUT operations manager Kevin Hoshiko. "We eventually hope to operate as a full in-house production facility. Then we could cover all events on campus and put on a weekly news show with a PBS kind of focus. And once the county cable franchise is granted we could truly focus on the local community. [The city council's and board of supervisors' negotiations with the Group W cable company will end by late September, whether they reach a contractual agreement by then or not. If no contract is signed, then other companies will begin competitive bidding for the county cable franchise, resulting in a longer wait for comprehensive cable in Santa Cruz.] But right now we can't do much. Some of our productions are on hold until we find out about the money."

Fully half the chancellor's grant—$800 per quarter—went to the Instructional Media Center (IMC) for rental of television facilities: studio, control room, post-production (editing) equipment, and a cable hook-up. "We don't own any equipment, so nothing's for free," said Hoshiko. The station must rent all its equipment from the IMC or the Social Science media lab. Available equipment is not state-of-the-art quality. The station uses one broadcast-quality camera and two porta-packs. The rest is "consumer-level" equipment.

"Given the technical resources, they're doing a great job," said IMC head Tim Price. "For the quality of equipment they do excellent work: crisp editing, clear sound, sharp images."

For the latest student project, KZUT camerapersons filmed the space-shuttle landing at Edwards Air Force Base. Monday night, in conjunction with Vivian Sobchack's De/Signing Women film class, a "Sneak Previews"-type film show premiered with two film-theory students providing criticism. KZUT broadcasts films for Sobchack's classes on Monday and Wednesday evenings, from 7-9pm. On Tuesday and Thursday nights they show "whatever we can get our hands on": classics from the film archives, rock videos, taped senior theses. Two weeks ago they broadcast theater arts graduate Jim Bierman's disturbing tale of an ex-moonie: *In Re: Underwood.*

The video facilities remain underused these days, more from a lack of money than a lack of imagination. "At this point we're open," said Hoshiko. "We see ourselves as facilitators. We provide the medium that the people can work through."

Virtually any student working on a video project can utilize the KZUT facilities. For example, College Eight student Sabrina Plisco is currently filming a series on natural foods; other users are from the community studies class on "Video Documentary." Kresge's Phil Dixon is planning a monthly science program.

"When people think of TV, they think of the three networks, but we try to use the medium in alternative form," said Hoshiko. "We don't want to produce sit-coms, like "Three's Company." We see the medium as an educational tool."

Hoshiko mentioned a UC Berkeley-based show "Open Window" as a model program. The show, paid for by the Berkeley chancellor, advertises daily campus events. The taped show is then made available for free to anyone who wants it. The students gain video experience and the administration gains free publicity. But Hoshiko noted that no undergraduates are allowed on the project. "This is the only UC campus where undergrads design and implement their own video projects. UCLA may have the sterling

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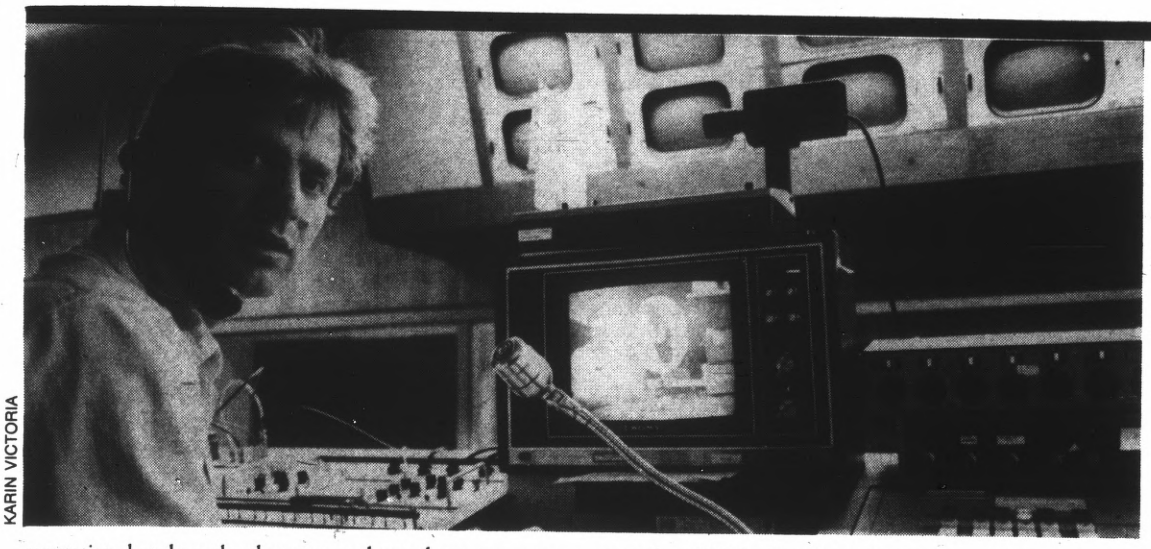


KARIN VICTORIA

reputation, but there the closest an undergraduate comes to the equipment is helping a grad-student with his or her project." Here any student, with money for tape and equipment rentals, may initiate a video project.

KZUT's broadcast limitations add a new twist to the term "narrowcasting." KZUT currently transmits to a smattering of college dorm rooms and to those rooms equipped with cable hook-up. A cursory survey of five college lounges last Thursday night revealed only television tuned to KZUT—the Kresge Commuter Lounge where the patrons seemed more enthralled with their pinball games than by "Farewell to Manzanar," KZUT's feature film written by UCSC creative-writing instructors Jim and Jenny Houston.

KZUT has been trying to broaden its audience. "We showed a lot of student-productions last quarter but it got boring," said Program Director Kevin Altamoreno. "So this quarter we're showing more feature films and rock videos." They're trying to gain viewers to merit further funding.

HBO programming director Michael Fuchs said, "In television, economics comes first, everything else is secondary." Video is perhaps the most expensive medium since bronze sculpture. So the Reg Fee Committee is reluctant to fund KZUT. "Any new funding requests face a rocky road," said Student Activities Coordinator Bruce Moore.

The Reg Fee Committee apparently cannot afford to fund even at the same level as last year. If the committee simply allocated the same funds to the same organizations, it would still face a $92,000 deficit. Yet every other media group, from KZSC to *TWANAS*, received tentative funding recommendations. "KZUT is the only zero," said Moore. KZUT's budget, however, is far from extravagant. Even the yearly budget of KZUT's comparatively rich uncle—the Social Science Media Lab—is less than the annual salary of the lowliest network flunky.

"It was kind of discouraging to not receive a funding recommendation," Hoshiko said. "What am I supposed to tell my people after we put in all this time—'I'm sorry, but we're not worthy of funding?' The least the subcommittee could have done was give a no-cash vote-of-confidence which we could use for grant proposals."

"The same thing happened last year," added Tim Fields. "The chancellor earmarked funds for KZUT after the Reg fee Committee turned them down."

The chancellor could not be reached for comment on his KZUT plans for '83/'84.

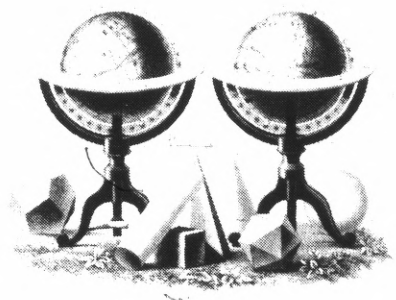
The reg fee subcommittee recommended no funding because they felt that KZUT provides an informational service already covered by *City on a Hill* and KZSC. But KZUT's audience may soon grow astronomically, says Peter Brown. Brown is channel coordinator for Open Channel, a Capitola-based community-access cable television station that broadcasts locally-oriented shows such as a weekly production focusing on senior citizens' activities in the county, and broadcasts of city council meetings. Open Channel does what KZUT hopes to do, with seven times the annual budget.

Once a County Cable Television franchise is granted—and the dubious Group W offer may slow up the process—KZUT could be broadcasting to County Cable customers within six months of contract settlement. "Of course, it would be a few years until they got their own channel," added Brown.

In the meantime, KZUT's primary role will remain that of an educator, not an entertainer. A wide audience won't be accessible until the County Cable system is in operation; if approved, Group W will complete cable construction two years from inception. As city councilmember Mike Rotkin said, "the town has the TVs."

Rotkin envisions the imminent cable-TV franchise as "the opportunity to move beyond the point where all Santa Cruz media is outside-coming-in, to move beyond media control by outside conglomerates. KZUT would play a major role in this." It might even mend some town/gown fissures. Kevin Hoshiko demurs; "As far as I'm concerned the station will be operating next year. We've been doing just fine on volunteer work. If they shut us down, they'll probably just sell all the equipment like they did five yars ago and then wait for a windfall from the cable TV franchise." Of course the town and Cable Company might be more inclined to fund a running television station than to refurbish an empty room in the Communications building.

Communications Copy Center on campus



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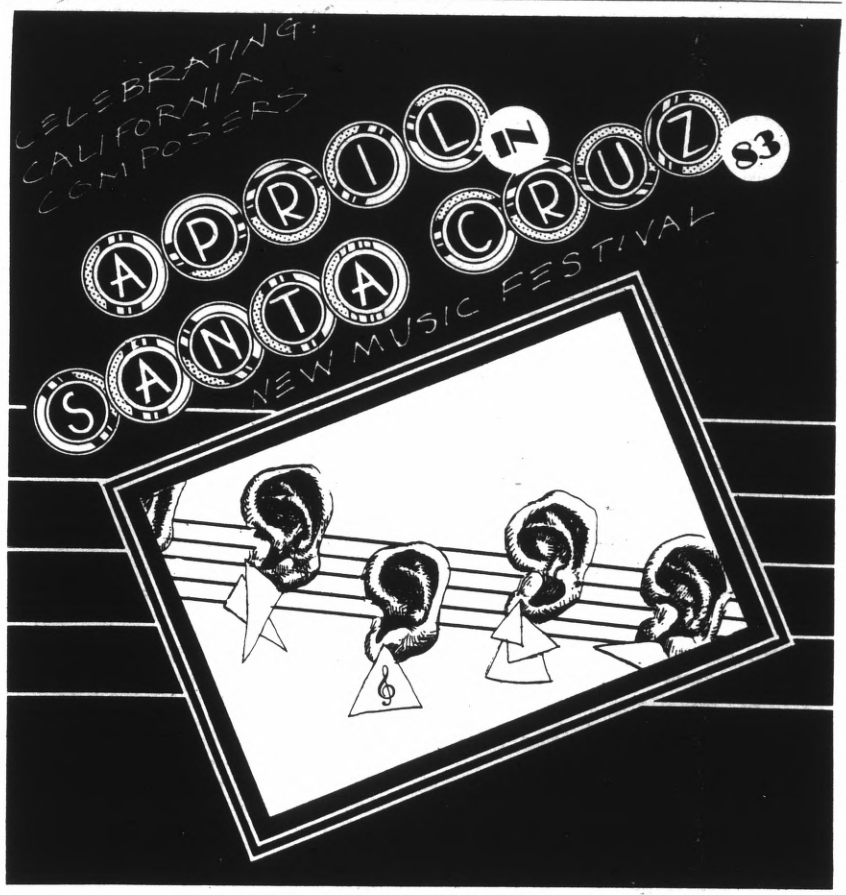

30 **Ensemble Nova: Recent works by California composers. Featuring work by David Cope and Steve Hort. Kumbawa Jazz Center 8 PM $3.00 General $1.00 Students and Seniors**

Ciao! Manhattan
Edie Edified

by Richard von Busack

"She's dancin' around an' everything, but I can't seem to get excited," Butch (Wesley Hayes), the hick protagonist of *Ciao! Manhattan*, says of its nominal star, the late Edie Sedgwick. How right he is! It's hard to get excited about Sedgwick's life, no matter what sort of patch-up job George Plimpton did on it.

Sedgwick was, to be blunt, not what you'd call a riveting character, and any study of her, whether it was the best seller *Edie* (which Plimpton ghost-wrote) or this cinematic oddity, is bound to linger more on the subject of her Svengali, Andy Warhol. Sedgwick had a wretchedly unhappy life, one that she hastened to an untimely end with enormous quantities of alcohol and drugs; but summing up this life as a chic metaphor for the evil of wealth and the penalties of stardom doesn't seem to bring up any deeper reaction than laughter. And in this, *Ciao! Manhattan* is very successful; it's in such terrific bad taste that it's reminiscent of John (*Pink Flamingos*) Waters at his most outrageous.

Butch, an unemployed Texan who has come to California, is, as he puts it, "drivin' around, looking at weird stuff" when he encounters a topless Edie Sedgwick hitchiking. He picks her up and takes her to her home behind a decaying mansion, where she is living in a tent in a drained swimming pool. Sedgwick, who is near catatonic from drugs during the entirety of the film (and this is not acting) is tended by a pair of eccentrics: Jeff (Geoffery Briggs) a pissed-off retainer who is engaged almost full time washing Sedgwick's underwear and looting the mansion, and her mother, who is engaged in the pursuit of a career as a pie baker.

Like William Holden in *Sunset Boulevard* (to which there are countless references in *Ciao! Manhattan*), Butch is adopted as a night-shift caretaker for what's left of Edie.

Through extensive flashbacks to her career as a top fashion model in New York, Edie relives her life in a drugged stupor, while Butch gawks apprehensively. "It's like she's living in her own little bitty world," he says after watching at least an hour and a half of grainy black and white footage. During this sequence there is a long subplot about a mysterious gangster who may or may not be one of the Star People who could help Butch achieve his only goal in life: to construct a flying saucer. The gangster, whose dubbed in voice sounds too much like SCTV owner Guy Caballero for his own good, is trying to sumultaneously locate Edie and spring her boyfriend, Warhol star Paul America, from a Michigan jail. Sounds complex? It isn't really; after a while, the succession of images manages to unfold a sort of continuity, which is not very coherent, but at least is always entertaining.

While *Ciao! Manhattan* is usually funny, and though there are some surprisingly beautiful cityscapes, the film is overlong. Moreover, it raises some ethical questions about the propriety of using a brain-damaged young woman (as Sedgwick was by the time the film was made) as a prop. Sedgwick can't even stand up for more than three quarters of the film; moreover, her memories of her brother's suicide are real, and thus are a sort of violation. This is probably the most exploitative film since *Freaks*. Yet Wesley Hayes has a B-movie magnetism, rather like that of Dennis Hopper, and the strange, elliptical scenario is often compelling. As for a message, well, the Western Union office is down the street. Sedgwick's epitaph is pronounced by Hayes early in the film: "I guess all that bread makes 'em act real strange."

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FU-CHUAN SUN: "Eye Movements in Reading Chinese Characters," Friday, April 29, 3:30pm, 499 Kerr Hall. Dr. Sun is a Visiting Research Physiologist at UC, Berkeley. He is from the national University of Shanghai, China. Refreshments will be served at 3:30pm.

CANCELLATION OF PHILOSOPHY COLLOQUIUM: Judith Thompson, Professor of Philosophy from MIT who was scheduled to speak on Friday, May 13, has cancelled the lecture.

SEXUAL HARASSMENT EDUCATION COMMITTEE: This newly formed campus group will be meeting every Monday evening from 6pm until 7pm in the Kresge Commuter Lounge. All students, staff, and faculty are welcome. Our goal is to produce a pamphlet available to the campus community at large, free of cost. The pamphlet will be an educational tool to inform people about the issue of sexual harassment. We need support from the campus community. If you have any suggestions, funding resources, or good connections, please come on Monday night or call Kara Bikson at 458-2582.

SELLING FREELANCE WRITING will be covered in an upcoming non-credit Community Education class at Cabrillo College. The class will meet May 2 from 6-10pm at the Cabrillo Sesnon House. For registration information, interested persons should call 425-6331 or 688-6466.

LIFE IN MOTION is a Santa Cruz County Creative Arts Program for children being held this summer at the Santa Cruz Gymnastics Center. Volunteers are in the process of raising funds by reaching out to the community for donations of craft items to sell at local crafts fairs. If you have any items that you wish to donate, please contact "Life in Motion" as soon as possible by writing to P.O. Box 7291, Santa Cruz, CA. Deadline is Friday, May 6th. Persons with questions should contact Christopher Walters at the Gymnastics Center, 462-0655.

FRIENDS OF THE HARVEST: Learn the basic techniques of organic gardening at a Saturday Spring Gardening Workshop taught by local horticulture experts on April 30 entitled "Breaking Ground." The workshop will be held at the Life Lab model site, Green Acres School, 966 Bostwick Lane, 9:30-12. The workshop is free for members or $3 per session. For more information call Life Lab at 476-5239.

"WHAT ABOUT THE RUSSIANS?"—a no holds barred discussion will be held on Saturday, April 30, at 7pm at Moraga Hall. Come early. For more information call Californians For a Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze, 429-8755.

CHANCELLOR SINSHEIMER holds open office hours for students every Tuesday afternoon from 1:30-3:30pm (except when classes are not in session). Any student (or groups of up to three) is welcome to visit with the Chancellor to discuss problems, concerns, or just to get acquainted. No appointment is necessary—just stop in the Chancellor's office off the foyer of McHenry Library and let the receptionist know you would like a few minutes with the Chancellor.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDY GROUP The highly acclaimed book, *Cry of the People: The Struggle for Human Rights in Latin America - The Catholic Church in Conflict with US Policy* by Penny Lernoux will be the subject of a study group meeting Mondays, May 2, 9, and 16 at 7:30pm at the Resource Center for Nonviolence, 515 Broadway, Santa Cruz. Copies of the book are available at the Center. For more information, call 423-1626.

CHANCELLOR'S DISCRETIONARY FUNDS are available for support of student projects. If you are a registered student with a project for which you need funding, pick up a copy of the proposal guidelines at the Campus Activities Office or the Chancellor's Office. THE DEADLINE TO SUBMIT YOUR PROPOSAL IS MAY 6. For more information, call the Campus Activities Office at 429-2934.

IF YOU CAN COMPREHEND THIS MESSAGE, I need you for a reading comprehension study to finish my thesis. It entails ½-hour of your time, reading two essays and answering a few questions. If you've gotten this far, and would like to do me a favor, please call Cristine at 425-1159 between 5 and 10pm.

AUDITIONS FOR UCLA ADVANCED FILM PROJECT shooting in Santa Cruz in May. Characters of all ages. Saturday and Sunday, 4/30 and 5/1, from 1-5pm at the Louden Nelson Center.

SUPPORT GROUP: For feminists who have graduated and are thinking about careers and/or other future plans. This would be a group to discuss our ideas and support each other about these transitions. Feminists of all color, ethnic background, class and sexual preference are welcome. Women only. Call Wendy, mornings after 9:00 at 429-5092.

"BEYOND THE PRETTY"—a group art show in conjunction with the National Festival of Women's Theatre (May 16-22) will include paintings, drawings, prints, photography, cloth, clay, and collage. Topics and issues will include work, the creative process, racism, mothers and daughters, media images of women, El Salvador, Atlanta, ancestors, spirituality, self acceptance, abortion issues, dreams, and more. May 1-32, Louden Nelson Center. Reception on Saturday, May 7, 4-8pm.

RECYCLING CONTEST FOR COMMUNITY GROUPS: Ecology Action will pay groups for aluminum cans and newspapers that their members bring in to recycle. The groups with the most recycling in May will win. Ecology Action Recycling Center, 1260 17th Ave., S.C., Fri., Sat., Sun. from 10am to 4pm. First price is $100, 2nd prize is $50, and 3rd prize is $25. Call 476-8088 for more information.

REMOVAL OF GRADE I: May 9 is the last day for undergraduates to submit validated petition (fee is $5) AND course work for removal of incomplete from winter quarter. Instructor's office.

COURSE CREDIT BY PETITION: May 9 is the last day to file a petition for spring quarter, fee $5. Office of the Registrar.

SANTA CRUZ FILM COOPERATIVE invites all 8mm filmmakers to enter its upcoming Film Festival, to be held at Santa Cruz Vet's Hall on May 29. Entry forms are now available at Cymbaline Records in downtown Santa Cruz. Deadline for entries is May 13. For more information call, 427-3445.

QUITE RECENT CANDID STREET MOSTLY MALL photographs by local artist Bruce Bramson. Familiar faces from one of the centers of our community. On view through May 1 at Caffe Pergolesi. Closing reception on Sunday, May 1, 4-6pm, music, refreshments and even some of the folks who were photographed.

THE CONFERENCE OFFICE would like to announce more visitor accommodations for the summer of 1983. In addition to our guest suites and apartments open to campus visitors during the academic year, we have dormitory rooms available to prospective students and persons conducting business on campus during the months of July and August. They are located at Porter College and cost $12 per person per night/double and $20 per night/single. For further information and/or reservations call Eve Wightman at 429-2611.

WOMEN'S CRISIS SUPPORT AND SHELTER SERVICES invites all women to attend their fundraiser this Sunday, May 1, at Heartwood Spa, 3150A Missions Drive (near Dominican Hospital) from 6pm to 11pm. A reduced fee of $4.00 includes unlimited use of Heartwood Spa's community hot tub and sauna. For further information, call 462-2192.

THE EXPLORATORIUM: Over 30 classes on intriguing topics in science, art, and computers will be of-

continued on page 33

CALENDAR

continued from page 18

As part of the Talking about Sex series, Pat Bond will speak on "The difference between a Lesbian and Dyke" and Dorr Jones will speak on "Historical Perspectives on Gay and Lesbian Politics." 7:30pm, Classroom Unit 1. Free.

☐miscellaneous

TWANAS weekly meeting to organize for the publication of the quarterly newspaper. We welcome all interested students to come to our meetings. 7:00pm, Merrill 2.

As part of International Week, sponsored by the Center for American Language Studies, there will be presentations by students from Indonesia, Burma and Afghanistan. 7;30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Free.

University Catholic Community weekly meeting welcomes all persons of good will who wish to participate in a local cell of the Universal Church. Activities include informal discussion, prayer, films, celebration of Mass and fellowship in a supportive group. 7:30pm, University Religious Center (below Cowell Dining Hall).

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship weekly meeting and bible study. 7:30pm, Kresge 323.

5 Thursday

☐movies

As part of the Film and Politics Film Series with visiting instructor Saul Landau, a double feature: **Que Hacer** and **Allende.** 7:00pm, Classroom Unit 2. $2.00.

Population Control and Sterilization Abuse, is a slideshow shown by Susan Longerbeam of The Women's Health Collective. Discussion will follow. 7:30pm, Kresge 159. Free.

Stevenson Thursday Night Film Series, **To Kill A Mockingbird,** a classic film winner of three Academy Awards, including Best Actor for Gregory Peck. 8:00 and 10:00pm, Stevenson Dining Hall. $1.00 Stevenson students $1.50 general.

☐concerts

Flaco Jimenez and Lydia Mendoza in concert with mariachi band, "Los Caltecas", for a Cinco de Mayo celebration. 7:00pm, Kresge Town Hall. Free.

☐theater

Woody Allen's **Play It Again Sam.** *See April 29 for details.*

☐lectures

As part of the Dynamics of Infection lecture series, Taddeus Midura, PhD, will speak on "Role and Scope of the Laboratories." 7:00pm, Thimann Lecture Hall 3. Free.

Dr. Gough Reinhardt, Physicist and weapons analyst, will speak on "Peace through Preparedness." Colonel Harvey Short, U.S. Army Intelligence, Ret. will speak on "Peace through strength," as part of the Paths to Peace lecture series. 7:30pm, Cabrillo College Forum Building. $4.00 general, $2.50 students, seniors and low income persons. Series tickets: $20.00.

As part of the Arts and Technology Lecture Series, Dr. John Chowning will speak on "New Frontiers in Computer Music." 8:00pm, Performing Arts Concert Hall. Free.

☐miscellaneous

Intervarsity Christian Fellowship manuscript Bible Study in the Gospel of Mark, led by Mark Houseman. 3:00pm, Cowell Health Center. Free.

Dream Group weekly meeting. 3:30pm, Health center Conference Room 4. For further information contact Cindi Donald at 427-0778/426-6242.

Contact Improvisation: Learn to create a space for relaxing, expressing, releasing, exploring and playing through this movement form. Sign up in advance, East Field House/PE office. Call x2806 for further information.

"Applying to Experimental and Social Psychology Graduate Schools," UCSC psychology graduate students will share their experiences in applying to graduate schools. 7:00pm, Stevenson Fireside Lounge. Free.

Quaker Midweek weekly meeting for worship, sharing and singing. 7:00pm, Kresge 323.

As part of International Week, sponsored by The Center for American Language Studies, there will be presentations by students from Saudi Arabia. There will also be slides, music and food to sample. 7:30pm, Merrill Baobab Lounge. Free.

Art Exhibit: Photographs by Rebeka Seez. Porter Provost gallery. Free. Continues to May 11.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

fered in July and August by the Exploratorium. For a complete description, schedule of classes, and scholarship information, call the Exploratorium at (415) 563-7337.

BIRD-A-THON: Here is your chance to count all the species you can for the benefit of our local Native Animal Rescue Service. All of the money pledged and collected will go to this wonderful place to continue their work—on Saturday, April 30 at 8am. If you want to help, call Bob or Suzanne Hargis at 462-3488 or Barbara Scharfenstein at 438-3727.

SANTA CRUZ BIRD CLUB will hold its regular monthly meeting for April at the Santa Cruz City Museum, 1305 East Cliff Drive on April 28 at 7:30pm. Antarctica is the topic of this meeting.

THE OLD FOLKS AT OAKES are pleased to announce our new weekly radio show which aired for the first time Sunday, April 10. This is a variety show which features the mixed talents and diversity of the Elders in Residence who live on campus at Oakes. Tune in Sunday nights at 6:30pm to KZSC FM, 88.1 on your dial.

THE SANTA CRUZ COMMUNITY CREDIT UNION will be showing the film "The Wilmar 8" on Wednesday, May 4, at 7pm. "The Wilmar 8" is an inspiring film about women bank employees who led a two-year strike against a bank in Minnesota to protest discrimination in the bank's promotion opportunities. The film is open to the public and there is no charge. For more information, call the Community Credit Union at 425-7708.

POET AND TEACHER RUDOLPH LINDENFELD will be the next guest featured at the Friends of the Santa Cruz Public Libraries' brown bag Book Talk; he will speak Tuesday, May 3, at noon in the upstairs meeting room of the main library, on the subject, "Growth of a Lyric Poet." Among his books are *Ode to a Wildflower: Geology in Verse, A Slash of Gold,* and *Green is Our Earth.*

CAREER PLANNING & PLACEMENT WORKSHOPS:

May 5 - Introduction to CPPC Services, 2pm.
Call x2183 for workshop location & signup.

§§§§§

APRIL & MAY ARE HEALTH CAREER INFORMATION MONTHS

May 27 - Barbara Phelps-Sandall, Dental Hygienist, 12 noon at the Cowell A-frame.
Call CPPC, x2183, for information.

§§§§§

SPECIAL WORKSHOPS FOR PRE-MEDS

May 4 - Application Procedures for Med School, 7pm, Cowell A-frame
May 5 - Application Procedures for Med School, 12 noon, Cowell A-frame
Call CPPC, x2183, to sign up.

§§§§§

PEACE CORPS MOVIES

Campus rep Bob Shilvock will host this series:
May 2 - Porter College - Room 148, 7pm
May 3 - Cowell Student Health Center Conference Room, 1:30pm.
May 4 - (a sneak preview of UCSC student Micah Van Derkyn's "Peace Corps Appropriate Technology Training" film at Career Planning & Placement, Room 123, Central Services at 12 noon.

Circle the World

A limited number of current and recent university students will circle the world September '83-May '84, living with families and studying in **Kyoto, Bali, Singapore, Benares, Nairobi, Cairo, Jerusalem** and **London.** Accompanied by internationally known senior professors, the selected students will carry a full course load as they explore how societies represent and interpret themselves to themselves and outsiders.

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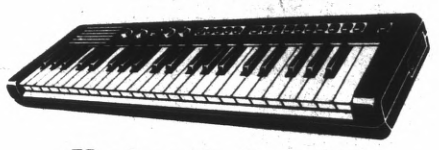

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Mr. Goatlips

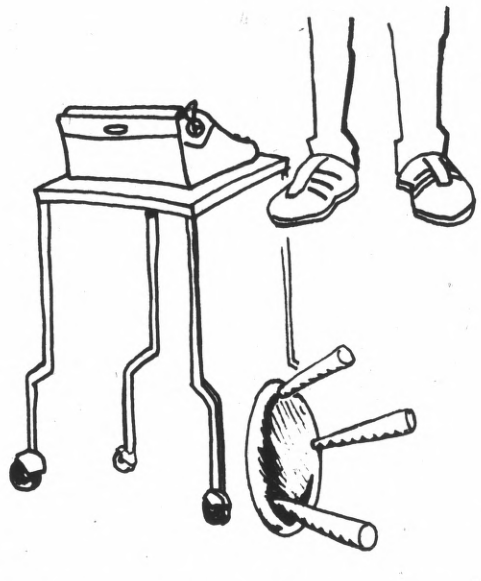
"Hooray! Hooray! It's the first of May!
Outdoor fucking begins today!"

—old collegiate rhyme

Yes, and in addition to this time-honored sport (watch out for voyeurs and poison oak), which is liable to be cancelled this year on account of the weather, the first of May, as we have been reminded by this issue, is International Workers Day. I thought then that I would take a little time off from the humor to explain the working conditions of a writer—I should know, because I've met a whole bunch of them.

Personally, I feel extremely uncomfortable on those rare occasions when I am referred to as a writer. Primarily, it bodes ill for me at this precarious stage of the game to be adressed as one (i.e., "whatever happened to UCSC alumni"); secondarily, yahoos from Norman Mailer to Harlan Ellison are always going into ponderous rhapsodies about the joys and hazards of the game, which, one would assume from reading them, has as much to do with one's scrotal capacity as one's intelligence. Whenever I hear someone talking about the writer's life, I am reminded of a Jack Douglas story about an individual who took a correspondence course in the famous writer's school. He received a record which he was to play while he slept, which repeated the phrase "I am a good writer. I am a good writer" over and over again, encouraging his subconscious gifts. Unfortunately, the correspondence school sent him a parakeet training record by mistake; the subject heard "I am a pretty bird. I am a pretty bird" instead. He broke his arm trying to fly around the room and ended up suing the correspondence course.

In this same fashion, students here are encouraged into a path which can only end in alcoholism, bankruptcy, divorce



ERIC SHAW

and suicide, or all four combined. If, against all odds, writers manage to achieve success, they will find that the rewards are hardly worth the effort. To paraphrase Lord Chesterfield, the expense is damnable and the pleasure is momentary. They might end up broadcast with Merv Griffin, who has devil an idea what you've written or why; they may be feted at parties, where they will feel ill at ease or a fraud; and, if they make it to the top, they will receive a sweaty handshake from the King of Sweden, who gives them everything that they are needin', and one of those Nobel prizes which is, as near as I can tell, a sort of checkered flag which lets you know that it's time to drink yourself to death.

Unless, that is your name is Barbara Cartland, or you have an equally brilliant idea for a non-book which will give you the ease and comfort necessary to never again sit before a typewriter as long as you live. Here's a little something by Sinclair Lewis (who received the Nobel and the checkered flag) from his book *Babbitt*. The portly realtor George F. Babbitt, whose name was for decades associated with everything stupid, venal and corrupt about the US, is addressing a Chamber of Commerce meeting on the subject of literature:

> *In other countries, art and literature are left up to a lot of shabby bums living in attics and feeding on booze and spaghetti, but in America, the successful writer or picture painter is indistinguishable from every other decent businessman; and I, for one, am only too glad that the man who has the rare skill to season his message with interesting reading matter and who shows both purpose and pep in handling his literary wares has a chance to drag down his $50,000 a year, to mingle with the biggest executives on terms of perfect equality and to show as big a house and as swell a car as any captain of industry.*

Right you are, Mr. Babbit! If one's crudely drawn adventures of a chain smoking, coffee drinking cat fails to make the grade, there is always a rewarding career ahead charting life-styles for people too busy to think of their own. There is, of course, the possibility that the whole world will go post-literate before you finish *The Official Welldigger's Handbook* or *Real Cats Don't Eat Lasagna*. But, as a certain cartoon lion (who was much more magnetic than Garfield) used to observe, you knew the job was dangerous when you took it.

So, with the dangers in mind, I'll keep writing until I need glasses. Not because I'm especially good at it, and not because I see some sort of time in the future when I will be carried down Broadway by millions of grateful fans, but because I am fundamentally unable to do anything else. God help us, everyone.

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HE TOOK ME TO THE CLIENT. I MET THE VICE PRESIDENT, THE MARKETING MANAGER, THE PRODUCT SUPERVISOR, AND THE PROMOTION DIRECTOR. THEY TOLD ME WHAT THEY WANTED.
LOTS OF DETAIL.
PARTLY HUMOROUS.
PARTLY SERIOUS.
FEEL FREE. DO YOUR THING.
I PIECED ALL THE INFORMATION TOGETHER, DID A SKETCH, AND SHOWED IT TO THEM...
WHAT'S THIS?
WHAT'S THAT?
WHO TOLD YOU TO DO THIS?
YOU FORGOT TO DO THAT!
THE PRODUCT SUPERVISOR AND THE PROMOTION DIRECTOR BEGAN FIGHTING.
YOU'RE STUPID!
SO ARE YOU!
WE AT THE AGENCY FEEL VERY BAD ABOUT THIS.
© 1983 STAN MACK
THE NEXT WEEK THE ART DIRECTOR CALLED ME WITH A LIST OF EXACTLY WHAT THE CLIENT WANTED. IT WAS A MONTAGE OF 30 SITUATIONS. I DID IT AND SENT IT TO THEM.
THEY WANT A TOWER OF LONDON, A SHEIK AND CAMEL, CONGRESS, WAR, HAMBURGERS, HOT AIR BALLOONS, SINGING SALMON...
THE ART DIRECTOR CALLED ME.
EVERYBODY THINKS IT'S FABULOUS... EXCEPT THE MARKETING MANAGER WHO THINKS IT'S FRIVOLOUS. I'M SENDING OVER 10 SMALL CHANGES AND THEN IT'S OKAY.
SO I PASTED OVER THE MISSILES, THE OLD PEOPLE, THE VALLEY GIRLS... SUBSTITUTED THE U.N., AND RUSHED IT BACK. THE ART DIRECTOR CALLED ME.
EVERYBODY LOVES IT! IT'S ALL SYSTEMS GO!
THE NEXT DAY HE CALLED AGAIN.
THE VICE PRESIDENT KILLED THE AD. HE DIDN'T LIKE THE BASIC IDEA. BUT YOU DID A TERRIFIC JOB AND WE WANT YOU TO KNOW WE WOULDN'T HESITATE USING YOU AGAIN..
STICK IT UP YOUR ASS.

CLASSIFIED

Stolen

PLEASE RETURN! **(stolen?** last quarter): **red/green ski-type sweater** (Kresge?), paperback **Herzog** (library, first floor). Susan, 458-9993.

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Paths to Peace

A conference which seeks to present the widest spectrum of views on how to achieve and maintain peace. Our goal is public education and the encouragement of informed debate on this critical issue.

Sunday, May 1, 7:30 PM
Holy Cross, 126 High St., S.C.
Dr. Thomas E. Ambrogi—Executive Director of the San Francisco Archdioceses Commission on Social Justice

Monday, May 2, 7:30 PM
Forum Bldg. Cabrillo College
Dr. Juergen Dedring—United Nations Political Affairs Office and Author of *Recent Advances in Peace and Conflict Research*

Tuesday, May 3, 8:00 PM
Merrill College, Dining Hall, UCSC
Francis Moore Lappe and Joseph Collins*—Founders of the Institute for Food and Development Policy and authors of *Diet for a Small Planet, Food First, Aid as Obstacle.*

Wednesday, May 4, 7:30 PM
Louden Nelson Auditorium
To Save This Planet vs. *Countdown for America*—2^{00}

Thursday, May 5, 7:30 PM
Forum Bldge. Cabrillo College
Two speakers from the American Security Council Coalition for Peace Through Strength. Dr. Gough Reinhardt (Lawrence Livermore Lab) "Peace Through Preparedness"
Colonel (ret.) Harvey Short "Peace Through Strength"

Friday, May 6, 7:30 PM
First Methodist Church, 250 California St., S.C.
Isabel Letelier: "Central America and Peace"
Senior Fellow of the Institute for Policy Studies and wife of assassinated Chilean Ambassador to U.S., Orlando Letelier

Saturday, May 7, 10:00 AM
Thimann 3, UCSC
Colonel Sam Dickens: "Crisis in the Carribean Basin"
American Security Council Coalition for Peace Through Strength

Sunday, May 8, 7:30 PM
Thimann 3, UCSC
Dave McFadden and Clare Greensfelder from Californians for a Bilateral Nuclear Weapons Freeze
"The Freeze Movement: Next Steps"

Saturday, May 7, 4 PM-6 PM, UCSC Quarry
Tom Paxton in concert
Sing For Peace

Admission and other information

Keynote Speeches: $4 per session for general public ($2.50 for seniors, students, low income)
*** May 3 session, Lappe and Collins, all will pay $3**

All workshops are free

Tom Paxton Concert: $5 general public ($3 seniors, students, low income)

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For more information:
Bob De Bolt—425 5609
Andy Hsia Coron—476 4861
Art Pearl—476 1066 and 429 4045
Louise Gross—429 2813

Child care for conference: Lori Bart, 427-3267. Call two days in advance.

Paths to Peace Conference

Schedule of workshops (all workshops are FREE)

Sat., April 30		
	10-12am	"Perspectives on the Draft," Two local attorneys: Ray Grueneich and Jonathan Glidden (UCSC Oakes 105)
		"Thinking Creatively about the Nuclear Arms Situation," Frank Barron (UCSC Oakes 102)
	1-3pm	"The Military and Peace Economy," The Mid-Peninsula Conversion Project (UCSC Oakes 105)
		"The Roots of Violence and Alienation," Jim Mandala, Don Saposnek, and Bob De Bolt (UCSC Oakes 102)
	4-6pm	"Who Controls the War Machine," Jules Archer, Rod Lundquist, and Bob De Bolt (UCSC Oakes 105)
	7:30-9:30pm	"The War in Central America: Roots of Conflict," PANEL (Oakes 105)
Mon., May 2		
	4-6pm	"Women and the Peace Movement," Marge Frantz (UCSC Oakes 105)
		*"Looking at the Issue," Vivienne Verdon-Roe
Tues., May 3		
	4-6pm	*"Peace Education," Earle Reynolds
Wed., May 4		
	4-6pm	*"Children's Creative Response to Conflict Resolution"
	4-6pm	Slide Show—"Way Inside the Soviet Union" (Room 2 Louden Nelson) and Colonel Harvey Short (ret.) "Peace Through Strength" (Room 5 Louden Nelson)
Thurs., May 5		
	4-6pm	*"The Paulo Freire Method of Teaching Problematic Subjects," Pia Moriarity
Fri., May 6		
	4-6pm	*"Age Appropriate Curriculum," Jim Offel, Julie Lemoine, Dick Hebard

*These 5 Workshops are presented by Educators for Social Responsibility and will be held at Mission Hill Jr. High School, 425 King St., Santa Cruz

Sat., May 7		
	9:30-12pm	"How Can We Help: Psychological Responsibility in the Nuclear Age," Alan Nelson (UCSC Oakes 105)
Sun., May 8		
	2-4	"Sure Fire Methods to Empower Others to Creative Action," Phil Jacklin and Dick Linebarger (UCSC Oakes 105)
Mon., May 9		
	4-6pm	"War Tax Resistance," Phil McManus (UCSC Oakes 105)
	7:30-9:30pm	"Hawks, Doves and the Eagle: A History of the Peace Movement," Jules Archer (UCSC 204 Oakes)
	8-10pm	"The Gandhian Non-Violent Way to Peace," Dan Hirsh (UCSC Oakes 203)
Tues., May 10		
	7p10pm	"Waking Up in the Nuclear Age," Eve Eden (Oakes 202)
	7:30-9:30pm	"U.S. Policy in Central America," Saul Landau (UCSC Oakes 105)
	7-9pm	"Sure Fire Methods to Empower Others to Creative Action," Phil Jacklin and Dick Linebarger (UCSC Oakes 204)
Wed., May 11		
	7-10pm	"Claiming Your Voice in the Nuclear Age," Craig Schindler and Ruth Leveton (UCSC Clark Kerr 311)
	7:30-9:30pm	"American Friends Service Committee's Programs at Home and Abroad," AFSC Staff (UCSC Clark Kerr 147)
Thurs., May 12		
	7:30-9:30pm	"How the Issues of War and Peace Affect the Local Community," Jack Hillis, Nancy Matlock, and John Boutelle (UCSC Oakes 105)
	7:30-9:30pm	"Bread Not Bombs: Breadmaking as a Way to Peace," George Levenson (UCSC Oakes 203)